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Magano Maru	M Tommies	38 9	5th Feb	26th Feb
Kimi Maru	..	x 93	26th Feb	3rd Mar
*Yetorofu Maru	Y Arakida	4 41	28th Feb	9rd Mar
Tenshin aru	Hideshima	1021	28th Feb	12th Mar

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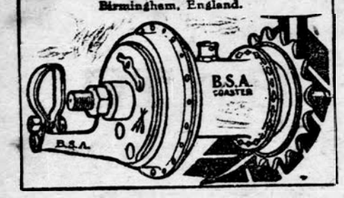

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B. P. WOMEN'S COUNCIL.

FIRST ANNUAL MEETING.

The first annual meeting of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council was held on Friday afternoon at the Council's Office, Mayo Road, Her Excellency the Hon. Lady Lloyd presiding.

The annual report of the Women's Council which was presented to the meeting contained a record of the birth of the Council with subsequent history of its sturdy growth and successful development during the year. The report stated: "At the close of the war there seemed a general desire among the women of Bombay that the energy aroused by the war in women, both European and Indian, should not become dormant. Women, who with self-sacrificing ardour had spent four strenuous years in warwork, were unwilling to return to their pre-war self-absorbed and individualistic life, and were desirous of utilising for the welfare of others, in the coming years peace, the capacities and powers proved by their war-time service. At this meeting was discussed the formation of a Women's League to centralise all women's work and to act an Information Bureau. H. E. the Lady Willingdon presided over the meeting and the following resolution was carried unanimously:—"that a Women's League and Information Bureau be established and that an interim committee be formed to take preliminary steps." It was decided that the new organisation should be called the Bombay Presidency Women's Council. As a model for the Council Miss Moinet outlined the Constitution of the Union of Women Workers, England, which consists of a Central Executive, with subcommittees, temporary or in permanent session to deal with every phase of women's work and to this Union every other women's society may affiliate.

The principal work of the Women's Council during the year was organised by the Famine Relief Sectional Committee. When it became apparent, at the beginning of the year, that great distress was imminent in various parts of the Presidency owing to the failure of the monsoon, a large and representative meeting of ladies of influence and position was convened by the famine Relief Committee, and met at Government House on 26th February, by the kind invitation of H. E. the Hon. Lady Lloyd. Efforts to raise a large sum of money for famine relief were at once made; collections were organised, concerts and entertainments promoted, and at Her Excellency's request, the Western India Turf Club gave a special race day for the Famine Fund. A number of ladies, headed by Lady Jugmohandas Virjivandas and Mrs. Nanibehen Gajjar, at once volunteered to go to the districts to distribute to women and children, the relief provided, whether in money, in food, or in clothes, and their offer was gratefully accepted in view of the fact that many destitute high class women, living in purdah cannot be reached by ordinary agencies, and can only be helped by women workers, who can convey to them the needed assistance in a private and sympathetic manner. Rs. 1,14,000 were distributed in Ahmednagar through Miss Latham and the Seva Sadan ladies; Rs. 76,000 in Kathiawar, Rs. 6,000 in the Panch Mahals; Rs. 6,000 in Nasik District, with smaller sums in Lusadia, Khandalla, Satara, Aurangabad Sirnr.

The report finally refers to the work of the Children's Welfare Committee and the inauguration of the Child Welfare Exhibition Committee for the purpose of raising funds and educating public opinion regarding the cause of the children.

Mrs. Mead read the report and Mrs. Talyarkhan read the financial statement, which were passed. The annual reports of the Ahmedabad Branch and the Famine Relief Committee were also read and adopted, as also the reports of some of the Sectional Committees.

LADY LLOYD'S SPEECH.

Her Excellency the Hon. Lady Lloyd then addressed the meeting. She said she was sorry to have to sound a pessimistic note in trying to make those of them who were not in close touch with the actual working of the Women's Council, realize the difficulties which they had to face. Their position to-day was not so encouraging as when they started. As they all knew, the Women's Council was started last year with the very laudable object of carrying on the noble work done by the women during the war and trying to preserve more or less the same form in which that work was carried on. She still believed that it was the most laudable intention and that it contained the germ of a very noble ideal. At the same time, she did not think any of them at that time had realized the difficulties and the change of conditions which were bound to come directly the war was over. In forming the Council they committed themselves to a task, the difficulties of which they quite underestimated. They had no doubt done very useful work during the past year but the two departments of work in which they had done particularly good work were the famine relief work and the information bureau. They were both, however, emergency organisations. They were two good bits work upon which they might always congratulate themselves, but as regarded taking up and making good any really permanent and growing work, Her Excellency said she was afraid that was impossible of achievement, because they had no funds and had inherited none. They had made during the past six months some gallant attempts to raise funds and they were now trying to identify themselves with the infant welfare work but unfortunately they found in practice that the machinery at their disposal was not strong enough to bear so big a piece of work. It was not, therefore, possible to avoid making the infant welfare scheme into a quite separate society. She had realized personally how difficult it was even in wealthy Bombay, to raise funds on a large scale, unless they could tell people definitely what they were going to do exactly with those funds and she was often confronted with the question as to whether they had the requisite machinery to utilize those funds to the best advantage. She had discussed with Sir Claude Hill and Sir Lawless Hepper some practical propositions in connection with the red cross work and the question of providing permanent sources of revenue, but when she went into details she was confronted with various difficulties which it was not in their power to overcome, situated as they were at present.

In conclusion Her Excellency said the position which that meeting had to consider was that without money and without any definite work, should they keep the Council going as living organization? She bitterly regretted that she was unable to see how they could keep it going very much longer. She invited opinions and suggestions from the members present on that question.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE.

A discussion then followed in the course of which several suggestions were made by members with a view to continuing the Council but to each of those suggestions Her Excellency pointed out the practical difficulties in their way such as the want of funds to maintain permanent staff and the absence of honorary workers who could devote their time to the work all the year round continuously and also the question of renting permanent office accommodation. Her Excellency finally put before the meeting the following proposition viz., that they appoint a small revising committee whose duty would be to consider the whole position on the lines indicated during the discussion and to draw up definite propositions for either winding up or for continuing the Council, that the same be circulated to the members and discussed at a general meeting. The following members were to constitute the committee, viz., Her Excellency Lady Lloyd, Lady Carmichael, Lady Reed Mrs. Talyarkhan, Mrs. Petit. Lady Tata, Mrs. Grey and Delshed Begum.

The proposition was carried and the meeting dispersed.

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TELE. No. 949.

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(Copy of this Prospectus has been duly filed with the Registrar of Companies, Bombay.)

The Malabar Forests and Rubber Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated Under the Indian Companies Act, 1913.)

CAPITAL - - - - Rs. 1,00,00,000

Divided into 2,00,000 Shares of Rs. 50 each.

Payable as follows :—Rs. 5 on application, Rs. 10 on allotment and the balance in calls of not more than Rs. 10 each payable at intervals of not less than six months.

DIRECTORS.

1. THE HON'BLE MR. GOKULDAS KAHANDAS PAREKH, Member, Legislative Council, Bombay.
2. THE HON'BLE MR. HARILAL DESAIBHAI DESAI, Member, Legislative Council, Bombay, Ahmedabad.
3. SHETH MAFATLAL GAGALBHAI, Millowner, Bombay.
4. SHETH ABDUL KADER HAJI ISMAIL GOOLMAHOMED, Merchant and Banker, Bombay.
5. SHETH MORARJI VUSSONJI MUNJEE, J.P., Mill-Agent, Bombay.
6. R. R. SHIRGAOKAR, Esq., B.A., L.L.B. Director, Bank of Baroda, Ltd.(Baroda State) Baroda.
7. D. D. SABNIS, Esq., M.A., LL.B., Merchant (Messrs. Sabnis & Co.), *Ex-Officio*.

Rao Bahadur B. Subba Rao, Retired Chief Engineer, Mysore State, has consented to join the Board of Directors.

BANKERS.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
THE BANK OF INDIA LTD.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. DAPHTARY FERREIRA AND DIVAN, 109, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MANAGING AGENTS.

Messrs. SABNIS & COMPANY, 16, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay.

REGISTERED OFFICE.

16, OAK LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

PROSPECTUS.

Aims and Objects:—The Company has been formed for the purposes set out in the Memorandum of Association and principally with the object of acquiring, exploiting and developing the extensive tracts of land, estates and forests in Malabar and surrounding places, which abound in rich varieties of timber and other wood and of turning to account the produce and products thereof and also of planting and growing therein, timber, wood, bamboos, India-rubber, coffee pepper, tea, cocoanut and other trees, plants and other crops and of preparing and manufacturing out of the produce and products thereof, wax, honey, coir, charcoal, paper, oils, and essences, paints, varnishes and colours, dyes and chemicals and other substances, and of capturing elephants inhabiting the said lands and forests or found therein.

PROSPECTS:—Most of these forest areas are situate in the valleys and on the slopes of the main wall of the Western Ghats, within a radius of forty miles of Calicut, the chief port of the district. These hills rise from 50 to 300 feet above the sea-level, and abound in infinite varieties of rich timber, such as teak, rose-wood, ebony benteak, mesuaferrea, irul, benga, red and white cedar etc. not to mention the immense possibilities in forest produce, such as bamboo, came, honey, wax, etc. Most of the river systems of Malabar take their origin in one or other of these ridges, affording cheap facilities for river transport, which is the outstanding feature of the timber trade in Malabar. The proverbially regular Monsoons of Malabar and the perennial streams in which these forest slopes abound, render the project of utilising the natural situation for the development of power projects, either for the working of timber or for other industries, full of immense possibilities.

These forest areas are largely held by private owners as absolute property, with all the usual proprietary rights, including that of trapping elephants. Such tracts can be acquired on long leases or by purchases on very favourable terms.

The superior quality of Malabar timber is common knowledge. Owing to lack of systematic and scientific working of these forests in Malabar, the local output of timber has not been very large, and the timber too has not received the wide recognition which it deserves. Under expert management and scientific working, the Malabar timber, especially the more valuable varieties can be made to occupy a very high position in the timber market.

It need hardly be pointed out that the demand for good timber is an ever increasing one, and it is believed that the valuable timber areas in Malabar can be very profitably acquired and utilised to meet this demand. To take but one instance:—

"The demand for railway sleepers is so great, that investigations had to be carried out by the Forest Department to utilise the 'Auxiliary Species' of wood for that purpose, and thus to minimise the shortage of supplies caused by the ever increasing demand made by the Indian Railway Companies. That difficulty has been experienced by the railway authorities in obtaining adequate supplies of sleepers is common knowledge, and as a proof of this assertion, if any is necessary, one has only to [illegible] ments showing the imports during recent years of Australian and American sleepers into India, and to remember that iron ties are commonly found in use in the main lines, running far from the sleeper producing areas. Another factor has to be taken into consideration with this demand for sleepers, and that is, that the railway systems of India are ever-expanding and that the rate of construction is likely to increase very considerably after the war, so that not only will large number of sleepers be required for new lines, but the annual recurring demands for maintenance will also be increased." (Indian Forest Records, Government of India; Vol. 6, part 4.)

The rapid strides, which India has been taking in the direction of shipbuilding will not fail to make the demand for good timber more pressing. It is proposed to establish timber depots at convenient parts in Malabar and Bombay and elsewhere, and also, if so advised, to utilise such timber in construction of country crafts for the present. Installation of sawmills and wood-working machinery at various depots will be immediately taken in hand.

"Among India's natural resources, her forests are not the least. The war has had a considerable effect in drawing attention to the importance of forest industries. To take but an example, the question of future supply and control of teak timber for the shipbuilding-world has been under consideration. Steps will be necessary to maintain and increase the outturn of this timber, of which more than 25,000 tons were required in 1916-17, at a valuation of over £3,00,000. War conditions have also drawn attention to the necessity of improved arrangements for the supply of timber for military requirements, for railways and other Government departments." (India in 1917-18, being the Report for presentation to Parliament from the Government of India.)

FACILITIES:—The province of Malabar affords wide facilities for the working of the rich timber areas on a comparatively economic scale. The main factors that go to ensure these facilities are:—

(1) the intersection of well maintained metalled roads which for a great part run through the forest areas.

(2) The average of rainfall which feeds number of streams and rivulets running through the areas, which for a large part the year provide cheap transport facilities

(3) The existence of elephants which when captured are found to be very useful for e purposes of transport.

(4) The proximity of the forest areas to important seaports and railway stations.

It may also be noted that labour is available in plenty for felling and convertin timber at all seasons of the year.

TIMBER WORKING DATA.—The following are the timber working data estimated on a conservative basis after making full allowance for contigencies:—

TIMBER WORKING DATA FOR MONTHLY OUTPUT OF 20,000 CFT.—

			Daily Wages	Monthly wages.
20	Felling Coolies	Rs.	20	600
10	Elephants dragging 675 cft.	,,	100	3,000
50	Candies, for rafting down the river at the rate of Rs 3 per candy.	,,	150	4,500
	Stationary Postage, etc.	,,	3	90
	Typist and Accountant			60
	Maintenance of Inspection horses			60
	Depot establishment:—			
	Manager		200	
	Accountant		100	
	Timber Maistry		30	
	Rental		50	
	Two peons		20	
				400
	Superintendent's Salary			500
	Medical Supervision			60
			Rs.	9,270
	Extraordinary Contingencies.			730
	20,000 c. ft. a month.		Rs.	10,000

Allowing Rs. 730 for extraordinary contingencies we put down an expenditure of about Rs. 10,000 for every 20,000 c.ft. of timber drawn to port, thus working an average of 8 as. per cft. which sells at the lowest at Re. 1. per cft. or a net profit of 100 per cent. on the expenditure.

It must be pointed out here that the important ports in Malabar like Calicut and Tellichery always command a ready market for timber, a great portion of which is exported direct to the Persian Gulf ports. The purchases are effected by the Arabs at attractive prices.

It is also proposed to take up suitable areas for the plantation of rubber coffee, tea, pepper and other valuable spices. The existence of many thousands of acres of prosperous rubber and tea plantations is an unmistakable proof of high fertility and the very favourable climatic conditions of the soil. The plantations will of course be put under expert management and supervision.

In this connection the Government Report above referred to, says:—"Since the outbreak of the war, the exports of rubber have remarkably increased and now amount to nearly eight and a half million pounds, i.e., eight times the annual average export during the five years before the war."

A reference to the Government statistics will prove highly instructive.

RUBBER: Of the total 10,062 acres of rubber plantation in the Madras Presidency Malabar alone claims 8,783 acres. The export of raw rubber from India in 1917-18 and in 918-19 aggregated 8,430,059 lbs. and 12,172,970 bs. respectively, of which 5,790,781 and 9,239,045 lbs. were contributed by the Madras Presidency, or in short, 7/10 of the whole he rubber export goes from Madras.

The following figures will prove the enormous rise in the export of rubber:—

Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value.
2,605,568 lbs.	£524,486	13,907,123 lbs.	£1,660,527

TEA:

Regarding the export of tea, 27,067,411 lbs. of tea were exported in 1918-19 from Madras (Tuticorin, Cochin and Calicut) as against 21,995,467 lbs., in 1914-15.

COFFEE:—As regards Coffee plantation and export, the trade is practically confined to Southern India. Out of the total of 257,375 cwts. exported from the Madras Presidency in 1913-14 i.e., 99 per cent. of the whole coffee export of India, 250,655 cwts., went from Tellicherry Calicut and Mangalore.

PEPPER:—The average value of the export from the Malabar coast ports approximates 300,000 a year. In 1918-19, 12,846,748 lbs. the value of £408,889 were exported from India. The price has gone from 4.5d. per lb. in 1914-15 to 9d. per lb. in 1918-19. As regards the distribution of the trade in India, in 1913-14 out of the total export of 13,879,964 lbs., of the value of £289,943, the Madras Presidency, which practically means the South-Western coast, contributed 12,065,786 lbs., of the value of £246,177.

The Company will, in proper time, investigate into and obtain expert advice regarding the possibilities of fully utilising the various other forest produce, such as wax, bamboo lac, honey, choir, etc., on an economic scale and of recovering such bye-products and to carry on such forest industries, as will be profitable, the chief of which will be the manufacture of (a) Seed Oils, (b) Essential Oils, (c) Wood distillation, (d) Charcoal, (e) Paper.

In connection with paper pulp industry, special mention must me made of the rich bamboo areas in Malabar, which can be utilised in its manufacture. "This is an industry in which extensive development is possible and bamboo forests, at present little exploited will no doubt in time, be worked to their full capacity in the manufacture of paper pulp." (*The Work of the Forest Department in India, Government publication*, 1917.)

It is common knowledge that the average returns of the dividends of the companies engaged in the timber and the allied trades are very satisfactory.

The Agents have entered into a contract for the lease of an extensive tract of rich forest land, measuring about 20,000 acres or approximately 32 square miles, comprising a long strip of forests on the slopes and the valleys of the main wall of the Western Ghats about 28 miles from Calicut, the chief port of the Malabar district. This is what a reputed forest expert who has inspected the area, has to say with regard to this forest tract, "with sufficient capital in hand, the purchase money may be recovered in full by a couple of years of sensible work, WITHOUT IN THE SLIGHTEST INJURING THE CAPITAL VALUE OF THESE FORESTS."

The Agents have also acquired plantations with Rubber and Coffee growing in them and yielding a good yearly return. The yield, it need not be pointed out, can be greatly increased under the management of the Company.

Mr. D. D. Sabnis of the Managing Agents firm, has also entered into a contract for the assignment to him of the leases of two extensive forest tracts in Malabar. The area of these two forests is estimated at about square miles.

The Agents are also negotiating for the leases of other valuable areas on very favourable terms, and are confident of securing them, before long.

The Directors are glad to announce that the Agents have offered to place all their rights under the various contracts and options at the disposal of the Company, WITHOUT RETAINING ANY PROFIT TO THEMSELVES IN ANY FORM, and have left the acceptance of the offer of the transfer of the valuable rights entirely at the discretion of the Directors.

Arrangements have also been made to secure the services of a Forest Expert with European qualifications and long experience, to act as the consulting forest expert to the Company.

MINIMUM SUBSCRIPTION:—The minimum subscription on which the Directors proceed to allotment is 10,000 shares.

QUALIFICATION OF DIRECTORS.—By the Articles of Association of the Company is provided that the qualification of a Director other than the ex-officio Director shall be his holding at least one hundred shares in the Company registered in his name and it shall be his duty, with regard to such qualification to comply with the provisions of Section 85 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913.

REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS:—The following are the provisions of the Articles Association of the Company as to the remuneration of Directors:—

117. The remuneration of every Director inclusive of the Director ex-officio shall be Rs. 45 for the Chairman, and Rs. 30 for every other Director, or such greater or less amount, the Directors may from time to time fix, for every meeting of the Board attended by him respectively. The Directors shall also be paid such further remuneration as the Company in General Meeting from time to time determine. The Directors shall also be entitled to be paid all travelling and other expenses, incurred by them respectively, for attending and returning from Board and Committee Meetings, or in or about the performance of their duties as Directors.

118. If any Director shall be called upon to go or to reside out of Bombay, on the Company's business or otherwise perform extra services, (which expression shall include work done by a Director in signing certificates of shares, or debentures issued by the Company, or work done by him as member of any Committee formed by the Directors) the Directors may arrange with such Director for such special remuneration for such services, either by way of salary, commission or the payment of a stated sum of money, as they shall think fit and the remuneration may be either in addition to, or in substitution of, his remuneration above provided.

COMMISSION:—No commission exceeding 2 per cent. of the normal value of shares will be paid to brokers, or underwriters.

PRELIMINARY EXPENSES:—The preliminary expenses which the Directors are authorised to pay under the Articles of Association of the Company are estimated at Rs. 15,000 exclusive of the commission hereinabove mentioned.

AGREEMENTS:—The following agreement will be entered into:—

A contract between the Company and Messrs. Sabnis and Company, whereby the latter are appointed as the Managing Agents of the Company for a period of forty years unless they shall voluntarily resign the office and subject to various terms and conditions, as to remuneration and otherwise as are contained in the Agreement, which is annexed as schedule to the Articles of Association of the Company. This remuneration under this agreement is fixed at an office allowance of Rs. 1,000 per mensem and a commission at the rate of 12½ per cent. on the annual nett profits made by the Company, as therein defined.

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS:—Mr. D. D. Sabnis, the ex-officio Director, who is also the promoter of the Company, is interested in the hereinabove mentioned Agreement, relating to the appointment of the firm of Messrs. Sabnis and Company as the Managing Agents of the Company.

VOTES OF MEMBERS:—Under the Articles of Association of the Company each member is to have one vote in respect of every share held by him.

INSPECTION:—Copies of the Memorandum and the Articles of Association of the Company and the said abovementioned Agreement can be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company, at any time during business hours and any person applying for shares in this Company will be deemed to have inspected the documents and the Agreement above referred to and to be bound by the same. A copy of the Company's Memorandum of Association is attached to this prospectus and forms part of it.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES:—Application for shares should be made upon the form accompanying the prospectus and forwarded either to the Company's Bankers or to the Company direct at its regis ered office together with a remittance of the amount of the application money.

The issue of shares is subject to the condition that the Company may issue certificate of the share at any time within a year from date of allotment.

Where no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full, and where the number of shares alloted is less than the number applied for, the balance of deposit will be applied towards the amount payable on allotment. Failure to pay any future instalment on shares alloted when due, will render previous payment liable to forfeiture.

Prospectus and forms of application can be obtained at the office of the Company.

Dated at Bombay this 19th day of February, 1920.

GOKULDAS K. PAREKH.
HARILAL DESAIBHAI DESAI.
R. R. SHIRGAOKAR.
ABDUL KADIR HAJI ISMAIL.
MORARJI VUSSONJEE MUNJEE.
MAFATLAL GAGALBHAI.
D. D. SABNIS.

Reg. No.

The Malabar Forests & Rubber Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, 1913.)

Authorised Capital Rs. 1,00,00,000

Divided into 2,00,000 (two lacs) shares of Rs 50 each.

To

The Directors of
THE MALABAR FORESTS & RUBBER Co., Ltd.
16, Oak Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN,

Having paid to the ..... th sum of Rs. ..... being a deposit of Rs. 5/- (five) per share payable on application for ..... shares of Rs. 50/- each of the above company I/we request you to allot to me/us ..... shares and I/we hereby authorise you to place my/our name upon the register of members in respect of the shares so allotted; and I/we agree to accept such shares or any smaller number you may allot to me/us subject to the provisions of the Memorandum and Articles of Association.

It is understood that the company may issue a Certificate in respect of the above shares at any time within a year from the date of allotment.

Name in full .....

Description .....

Address .....

Date .....

Usual Signature .....

RECEIPT FOR APPLICATION MONEY.

Received this ..... day of ..... 1920 on account of THE MALABAR FORESTS AND RUBBER COMPANY, LIMITED from ..... the sum of Rs. ..... being a deposit of Rs. 5/- per share upon ..... shares of Rs. 50/- each of the abovenamed Company.

The receipt, when returned to the applicant must be presented and if accompanied by receipt for the amount due on allotment will be exchanged in due course for a certificate.

N.B.—This form should be sent entire with the deposit Rs. 5 on each share to the Agents or Bankers of [illegible]

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

STORM—No storm can last for ever and so the war must come to an end. If you wish to dispose of your Motor Car or a Car stage and horse, now is the time to realize the highest price by sending it to MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows, Street, Fort, Bombay. Plenty of accommodation and fine showroom.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FORD PRICES AGAIN REDUCED.—4 seater Touring car, Rs. 2,500; 2 seater Runabout Rs. 2,350. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 707. Telegram "Autoford."

MISCELLANEOUS.

ON VIEW—Fine collection of RARE POSTAGE STAMPS of all countries including war issues. Fee per visitor Rs. 10 which will be given to the Children's League Fund. Apply Box No. 126, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8915

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A competent and honest COMPOUNDER. Pay Liberal. See Dr KALYANDAS DESAI, Bhuleshwar. 8879

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A HOSPITAL ASSISTANT for a mofussil Dispensary. Apply to Box No. 121, Advt. Dept.; "Bombay Chronicle." 8899

WANTED—One BILL CLERK, CASHIER and one TYPIST for a Solicitor's firm. Apply stating experience to Box. No. 119, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8893

WANTED—An expert SALESMAN for Piece-goods, Hardware and Textile line and a good English CORRESPONDING CLERK. Apply Box No. 124, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8914

WANTED—TYPIST, (Lady Preferred) Conversant with Office routine and General Correspondence. Apply stating terms and reference to Box No. 107, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8847

WANTED—Two CLERKS, knowing office work and correspondance of a cotton exporting firm. Apply sharp to Box No. 104, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8843

WANTED—A competent SHORTHAND-TYPIST with knowledge of Office routine, any sex. Salary according to qualifications. Apply personally to SIMPSON FRITH & Co., Ltd., York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. 8921

WANTED.—A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON with knowledge of eye work. Pay Rs. 70, including War and Cycle allowances. Apply sharp stating qualifications and testimonials before 3rd March, 1920, to R. V. SHIVESHWARKAR, Health Officer, Surat. 8912

WANTED—Following establishment for Cotton Ginning Factories in the Punjab. (1) MANAGER, having practical experience of running a factory and sales and purchase of Kapas, an all round businessman. Salary Rs 100-150. (2) An EXPERT in sales and purchases of Cotton, Kapas, Wheat, Oilseeds, etc., to work as Secretary and Inspector of all the Factories. Salary Rs. 150-200. (3) ACCOUNTANT qualified and experienced in English Book-keeping. A superior man to control all accounts at Head Office. Salary Rs. 75-100. (4) ACCOUNTANTS and LEDGER KEEPERS. Salary Rs. 45-50. (5) CLERKS with knowledge of English correspondence to work as Store-keepers. Salary Rs. 35-45. (6) SHORTHAND TYPIST, with general knowledge of accounts and correspondence, etc. Salary Rs. 75-100. (7) ORDINARY TYPISTS with knowledge of English. Salary Rs. 30-40. (8) CASHIER with good knowledge of accounts in Urdu. Salary Rs. 30-40. Security in case of Nos. 1 and 8, required, either personal or cash. Apply to Box No. 116, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8881

SITUATION WANTED.

AN LL. B. of considerable calibre WANTS WORK as an assistant to some practitioner in Bombay or elsewhere. Write Box No. 122, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8901

WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Small BUNGALOW for six months or more, near station between Dadar and Andheri. Write Box 123, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8902

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS all throughout India for the sale of shares of the Mekhlipara Tea Co., Ltd. For terms, etc., please apply to Messrs. B. SIRDAR CO., 4, Garstin's Place, Calcutta. 8569

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An experienced CANVASSER for a Mill-store supplying firm. If honest and able, chances of partnership in the near future. Steadfastness, influence and experience strictly required. Apply sharp to Box No. 120, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8898

A RARE OPPORTUNITY—Large English firms wanting accommodation for shops and hotel business, on large scale (for about 100 visitors), on the Mall Lahore, which can be built to suit their requirements. Please correspond stating particulars and the rent willing to pay. Apply to Box No. 117, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8882

FOR SALE

HUMBER, B.S.A., Premier, Swift, Pioneer and Crescent Cycles at specially reduced prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. "PIONEER HOUSE", Aboo Lane, Meerut. 8815

A Brand New five-seater FORD CAR, FOR SALE. Just arrived from America. Never used. Immediate Delivery. Apply personally to PADAM GODREJ, opposite Charni Road, Station. 8875

USE PARABAULDIN'S METAL POLISH Agents wanted. For rates and samples apply to PARABAULDIN & CO., Tribhuvan Road, Bombay, 4. 7820

FOR SALE.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—REMINGTON No. 11, underwood, L. C. Smith No. 5, Kropp Razors. Just unpacked. Ask for prices TRUTH & CO., Poona. 8508

PLEASE ORDER VEGETABLE and FLOWER SEEDS, imported on acclimatised, chemical manures—implements bouquet papers. fruit plants, etc., etc., from THE OUDH SEED STORES, Lucknow. 8106

ARTISTS, ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS' INSTRUMENTS and MATERIALS always on hand. Pay us a visit to-day. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. T

FROM the very start it has been our pleasure, nay, our foremost duty to supply only first class goods of first class quality, and to render the most efficient service to our customers. Get your stationery from us. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. M & T

TO BE LET.

SHOW ROOMS or DECENT SHOPS TO LET new building Motiwalla Mansion, Gowalia T. Rd., opposite Petit Statue. Apply owner at PREMISES. 8872

TO BE LET—SHOPS GODOWNS, OFFICES, and RESIDENTIAL BLOCKS, at Karbeki Building, Kazi Sayed Street, Mandvi. Apply within or S. H. TALWALKAR, Bhagirthibai Building, Chikalwadi, Grant Road. 8905

PUBLIC NOTICES.

AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.

TO LET—Or long lease, a suitable up-to-date spacious ground floor well-suited for Bank purposes at the junction of Hornby Road. Apply sharp Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8530

MOOLJI HARIDAS MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

ALLOTMENT LETTERS have already been posted to all shareholders. Those who have not received the same should communicate with the Agents. The shareholders who have not yet paid up their allotment moneys are requested to pay the same into the office of the mills on or before the 28th day of February after which date interest at the rate of 9 per cent. will be charged.

Dated this 20th February, 1920.

(Sd.) MOOLJI HARIDAS & S. NARANJI & CO., Agents.

"Henshaw Building", Bank Street, Fort, Bombay. 8862

COLLOIDINE.

COLLOIDAL IODINE,

IN AMPOULES AND BOTTLES.

USED INTRAMUSCULARLY, ORALLY AND LOCALLY.

ON

PNEUMONIA, Influenza, all kinds of septi and other fevers, Rheumatism, and uric acid-Ailments, Tuberculosis, Asthma, and skin deases.

Can be had from:—

Kemp & Co.,
Thomson & Taylor,
Phillips & Co., Ltd.,
Leach & Webbomy,
Army & Navy,
And all other Chemists.

Apply for prices, literature, etc., to Sole Agents:—

F. RUTTONSHAW & CO., Oak Lane, Bombay
Colloidal Laboratory, U.S.A.

WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—CLERKS for the Public Works Department, Secretariat, Bombay, on Rs. 45 per mensem including War allowance with prospects of being made permanent. Those having passed either School Final or Matriculation Examination need only apply. Persons knowing typewriting will be preferred.

Apply to the SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, Public Works Department, Bombay. 8886

THE AKOLE COTTON GINNING & PRESSING COY., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company called for to-day is postponed for want of quorum to TUESDAY, the 24th February 1920 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company No. 320 Mint Road, Fort Bombay.

TRICUMDAS KALIANJI & CO Agents.

Bombay, 17th February, 1920. 8779

THE INDIAN LION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:

13, TAMARIND LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE COMPANY has commenced to write FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS from the 22nd January, 1920, and is prepared to accept risks at current rates of Premium.

Applications for Agencies from Influential Parties are invited.

MANILAL MAGGANLAL & BROTHERS, Managing Agents.

8332

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

MR. LESLIE SEWELL HUDSON has been admitted a PARTNER in our Firm in Bombay as from 1st October, 1919.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.

Bombay, 23rd February, 1920. 8919

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that The LLOYD SAW MILLS COY., will henceforth trade under the name of THE INDIAN LUMBER & SAW MILL COY., Reay Road, Parel P.O., Bombay, where all communications should be addressed.

A. M. JEEVANJEE, Proprietor.

Bombay, 19th February, 1920. 8836

RENEWAL OF STEPS AT MOUNT MARY'S CHAPEL BANDRA HILL.

TENDERS are invited for the undermentioned work of renewing the steps

Quantity.—210 Brs.—Removal of old work.

Quantity.—29 Brs.—Excavation in foundation.

Quantity.—787 Cub. ft.—Steps of Kurla stone or any other suitable stone 6in. thick including fixing, etc.

Quantity.—1450 Cub. ft.—Coping stone on the wall (old stone to be used.)

Quantity.—50 Brs.—Brick masonary wall 3 ft. high and 1-6 in. wide.

Quantity.—126 squares.—Paving with Khanky stone 6in. thick.

Tenders will be received upto the 4th prox. by the undersigned, from whom any information and further particulars may be obtained on application. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender. Tenderers should specify the earliest time within which they can complete the work.

L. S. PEREIRA, Chaplain, Mount Mary's Bandra Hill.

23-2-1920. 8696

NOTICE.

LORD REAY LECTURE SERIES.

MAJOR K. K. ENGINEER, M.R.C.P., I.M.S., (Lon. T.C.) Lord Reay Lecturer for the Winter Session 1919-20, will deliver a series of two lectures on TUESDAYS, the 24th February and 2nd March, 1920, at 4 p.m., in the College Lecture Theatre, Grant Medical College, Dr. N. F. Surveyor, M.A., M.D., presiding.

The Subject will be—

"Pneumonias and their various lines of treatment with special reference to Phylacogens."

All members of the medical profession and senior medical students are invited to attend.

R. M. CARLES, a C.B., F.R.C.S., Lieut.-Colonel, I.M.S., Dean, Grant Medical College.

8911

NOTICE.

THE undersigned will on behalf of the owners of the following valuable immoveable properties receive offers for the purchase thereof. The owners do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any offer. Offers will be received up to the 29th February, 1920, but the owners may accept any offer even prior to that date. For further particulars application may be made to the undersigned:—

1. Valuable land of Pension and Tax tenure (redeemed) at Dhobi Talao admeasuring about 2,700 square yards with buildings thereon.
2. Very valuable land of Pension and Tax tenure (redeemed) on three roads at Tardeo Road admeasuring about 4,70) square yards with buildings thereon
3. Vacant land of Pension and Tax tenure (redeemed) admeasuring abo 5,500 square yards near Tardeo Road.
4. Land at Chakla, near Jakiria Musjid of Pension and Tax tenure (redeemed admeasuring about 400 square yard with building thereon.
5. Beautifully situated land at Lonavla admeasuring about 8 acres with bungalow outhouses, three wells and a beautifully laid out extensive garden and two tennis courts. There ample space for the erection of fou more bungalows.

Dated this 14th day of February, 1920.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & Co. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. 8689

WANTED.

WANTED—A CHIEF OFFICER for the Barsi City Municipality. The pay is Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 with an annual increment of Rs. 10 on approved service. Conveyance allowance is Rs. 15 p.m. Applicants should state their age, educational qualifications and previous experience of Municipal work. A graduate in Arts and in Engineering will be preferred. Applications should reach the undersigned before the 5th March, 1920.

S. S. KATHALE, President, Barsi City Municipality.

Barsi, 5th January, 1920. 7617

BALING PRESSES FOR SALE.

THE following baling presses in charge of the Supply and Transport Corps are for sale. Particulars can be obtained from and all necessary references should be made to the OFFICERS-IN-CHARGE of the Supply Depots at the places where the presses are.

Tenders for the purchase of the presses will be received by the different Officers-in-Charge up to noon on MONDAY, 15th March, 1920.

The presses are located as follows:—

One at Agra, one (complete with oil Engine) at Bombay, one at Chaman, one at Sibi, one at Meerut, one at Lahore Cantonment one at Peshawar.

P. J. GAHAN, Controller (Sales), Indian Munitions Board.

New Customs House, Ballard Road, Bombay, 12th February, 1920. 8700

PUBLIC NOTICES.

LOST OR MISLAID.

TWENTY CERTIFICATES Nos. 11361-11380 in respect of 20 shares of the old issue of the Bank of Baroda, Ltd., in the name of Alumal Hassanand Lala. Anyone having claim in these shares should apply to the Bank's Office "Sarkarwada, Baroda," within fifteen days from date, otherwise duplicate share certificates will be issued to the above mentioned owner.

23rd February, 1920. 8908

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Public that VEDANT BHANJI SHAMJI, SHA MANSEY PADHAMSEY and SHA KHIMJI MORARJI, who were working as our partners in the Seeds Department, have ceased to be so on and from the 19th instant and the undersigned will not be responsible in any way for transactions made by them in the Firm's name hereafter.

(Sd.) VURDHMAN JETSEY & Co.,

Bombay, 20th February, 1920. 8910

NOTICE.

TENDERS in accordance with the Specification which can be had from the Storekeeper will be received by the undersigned up to 4 p.m. on 4th March, 1920 for the supply of 10,000 tins of Kerosine Oil (150deg.) or more or less according to requirements from 1st April, 1920 to 31st March, 1921.

Municipal Office,

Ahmedabad.

20th February, 1920.

I. R. BHAGALE, Chief Officer, City Municipality, Ahmedabad.

8907

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that TAPIBAI, wife of Shivgir Dayagir, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim, or demand in to upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Collector of Land Revenue at Bombay and the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes and to the undersigned at their office No. 11, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard or reference to such claim or claims, if any, and the same will be considered to have been waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground admeasuring 866 square yards or thereabouts forming a portion of all that land or oart situate at Dammer Lane, near Gamdevi, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and registered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue under Old No. 337, New No. 2166, Old survey No. 616 but mentioned in the Conveyance to the vendor as No. 667 and new Survey No. 7972 and which said portion of the said land or oart is bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Ramchandra Hurji, on or towards the West by the said Dammer Lane, on or towards the North by the property of Messrs. Bhicoba and Harischandra Jagonnathji, on or towards the South by the other portion of the said land or oart belonging to Shivgir Davagir together with a bunglow and the chawls in its neighbourhood on the North side thereof collectively assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under ward No. 2688 and street No. 3 and other chawls assessed under ward No. 2689 and street No. 4.

Dated this 23rd day of February, 1920.

PURNANAND & CLUBWALLA, Purchaser's Attorneys.

8823

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last will and Testament of AMINABAI, wife of Meheralli Fazalbhai Visram, late of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan inhabitant .....Deceased.

(1) MEHERALLI FAZALBHAI VISRAM and (2) ABDULLA MEHERALLI, both of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan inhabitants, the first a Broker and the second unemployed, residing at Chowpati, outside the Fort of Bombay, two of Executors named in the will .....Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate of the last will and Test ment.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Seventeenth day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty and in the Tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI, Registrar.

R. B. PATEL.

The 17th day of February, 1920.

Messrs. MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & Co. Petitioners' Attorneys.

8922

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Dr. CURSETJI EDALJI SURTI, Bai DHANBAI, wife of the said Cursetji Edalji Surti and DOSSABHOY EDALJI SURTI have contracted to sell to Shamsuddin Manomedally who, in turn, has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property.

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand in respect of the property or any part thereof by way of transfer, inheritance, maintenance, mortgage, sale, gift, lien, lease, charge, trust, use, share, partition, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to such claim or claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit or ground rent tenure land or ground situate, lying and being at DeLima Street, Mazagon, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1358.64 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Nos. 11523, 17223, New Survey Nos. 3660, 2A/3660 together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward Nos. 5084 (1), 5085 (1A) and 5621 and Street Nos. 2 to 8A, and which premises are bounded as follows, that is to say on the North by the property of Khikabhai Abdul Hoosin on the South by the property of Phirozsha Manchersha Chandabhoy on the East by the property of DeLima Street, on the West by the property of Reay Road.

Dated this 17th day of February, 1920.

PAYNE & Co., Purchaser's Attorneys.

8917

NOTIC OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership, heretofore subsisting between GOVIND PURSHOTTAM DAMANIA and GOPALDAS TRICUMJI JIWANDAS, carrying on business as Ship Builders at Versova in the name of DAMANIA SHIP YARD from the 9th day of August, 1919, has been dissolved as from the 1st day of February, 1920.

Our client, Mr. GOPALDAS TRICUMJI JIWANDAS, will continue to carry on the said ship building business under the style or name of the VERSOVA SHIP YARD.

All persons, claiming any debt due and owing by the said Damania Ship Yard as from the 9th day of August, 1919, ar required to notify their claims to our client, Mr. Gopaldas Tricumji Jiwandas, within a week from the date hereof.

All persons, owing moneys to the said Ship Yard as from the 9th day of August, 1919, shall desist from making payment to the said Govind Purshottam Damania.

All persons, dealing with the said Govind Purshottam Damania in the name of Damania Ship Yard or in any other name, shall do so at their own risk.

Dated this 17th day of February, 1920.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS, Solicitors, High Court.

8787

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.

No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. Tel. No. 521.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Household Artistic Handsome Furniture, Drawing Room Suite, Rich Platedware, Glassware, etc., the property of Capt. E. A. Rouch.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 27th February, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Marina Mansion, Chowpatty, next to Vianelli's, valuable household artistic handsome furniture, consisting of dining: table, dining chairs, meatsafe, dinner waggon, dumbwaiter, mirrored artistic sideboard, drawing room suite, dressing chest of drawers, clothes and gown presses, single and double mirror door almyrahs, cabinet, writing and dressing tables, dressing cheval glass, fancy teapoys, show cases, fancy teapoys, ice chest, etc.

The property of Captain E. A. Rouch.

The property is on view and catalogues will be printed.

CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th February, 1920.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists. Auctioneers and Share Brokers.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 34 TONS AMERICAN CAUSTIC SODA MANUFACTURED BY THE WELL-KNOWN HOOKER ELECTRIC & CO.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 24th inst., at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Akbar press godown near Carnac Bunder by order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of the default ing purchasers Messrs. J. Moni and Co.

About 34 tons American Caustic Soda 77 per cent. Manufactured by the well-known Hooker Electric Co. Packed in iron drums each containing 720 lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS, G. I. P. RAILWAY CO.

Under the instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co. and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 25th and THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the above address, the following unclaimed luggage and parcels, etc., consisting of six bales of blankets, bales of C P goods, cases of colours, 15 bales of gunnies, 2 cases boots new, bicycles, one lot water pipes, big iron joint pipes, machinery, indigo, assafoetida, tins of ghee, white stone, statues, silk bordered turbans, saddles, clarionet, cases of household articles, trunks, and boxes, twist, provisions, brass and copperware, umbrellas, old clothing, rose water, cylinders, empty casks, grain, leather one lot empty baskets, etc., etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th February, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

29, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

Telephone No. 3402.

AUCTION SALE OF OVERLAND TYPE MOTOR CAR.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of February, 1920, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms, next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of Kelly Saul David, Esq., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Mr. Tehmuras Ratanji Bhathena.

1 Overland type Motor Car with Flander, Engine with Taxi Meter and all other accessories, in running order, No. 5049.

Terms:—Cash at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.

AUCTION SALE on FRIDAY, 27th February, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 27th day of February, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), opposite Rahim Mansion, at No. 4, Colaba Causeway, very valuable teak, black and carved wood, household furniture (some pieces by Roberts, Dewji Canji), comprising dining waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, rich glass, porcelain and platedware, rich tapestry upholstered drawing room suite, handsome cabinets, marble top tables, teapoys, rich table ornaments, flower vases, pictures, rich carpets, iron and wooden bedsteads, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, ice box, electric ceiling fans, carved furniture, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of V. J. Hepworth, Esq., of B. I. S. N. Co.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR WOOLLEN PIECE-GOODS FROM BHAVNAGAR STATE.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO PRIVATE GENTLEMEN, TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS AND DEALERS IN WOOLLEN PIECE-GOODS.

On THURSDAY the 26th, and FRIDAY the 27th day of February, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the parties concerned:—

A large quantity of superior woollen goods, choicely selected and collected by His Highness the late Maharaja Sir Bhavsinhji, K.C.S.I., of Bhavnagar, comprising superior quality whipcords, cashmeres, cover coatings, reversibles, serges, etc., etc., in lots suitable to private users, tailors and outfitters and dealers in woollen piece-goods.

The above are on view at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS AND GENTLEMEN DESIROUS OF ERECTING SANITARIUMS OR BOARDING SCHOOLS.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Land and Landed Property, known as "Mody Bag", near Shelarwadi Station, in the Village of Kivle, Taluka Haveli, Zilla Poona. Under instructions from Messrs. Bhimji and Co., Attorneys for the Vendor, Messrs. J. S. Mody and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 1st day of March, 1920, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms in Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the undermentioned immoveable property:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All those several piece or parcels of land together with the messuages, tenements or building standing thereon, called or known as Gaimookh and Jambool Pati now formed into one admeasuring (3,33,327) square yards or thereabouts, according to the plan made and annexed to an indenture, dated 23rd day of Decemiber, 1872, and made or expressed to be made between John Martin Dranaan and others of the one part and Ardeshir Meherban Irani of the other part and admeasuring 65 acres or 3,14,600 square yards or thereabouts according to the Government admeasurement as noted in Jamabandi Book situate near the Great Indian Peninsula Railway station near Shelarwadi in the village of Kivle, Taluka Haveli, Zilla Poona, and in the Sub-District of the Sub-Registrar of Chinchwad, District Poona and assessed by the Land Revenue Survey under Nos. 8-9, 38-39 and part of No. 80 (Pot Nos. 6 and 7), and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East partly by a water course and partly by the properties of Trimbak Narayen Bhide, Khodadad Merwan Orani, Bapoo Govind Taras, Babaji Govind Taras, Trimbak Narayen Bhide, Krishnaji Balwant Ranade and Baboo Dajee Bhide, on or towards the West by the properties of Baboo Saluji Taras Bhimaji Yansaji Taras, Vinayek Govind Pendsey, Bapoo Govind Taras, Madhu Kondaji Taras, Sakaram Ramji Taras, Ambaji Ramji Taras and Vinayek Gopal Jogleker, on or towards the North by the property of Vishnu Naraven Lele and on or towards the South by the properties of Vinayek Gopal Jogleker, Bapoo Govind Taras, Babaji Govind Taras, Laxuman Somaji Taras, Bansi Gangaram Taras and Govind Narayen Taras.

The properties are on view.

Private agers will be received before the day of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and copies of plan of the property, apply to Messrs. Bhimji and Co. at their office in Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, 29TH FEBRUARY, 1920 AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 29th day of February, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at "Red Bungalow", Saparibag Road, Parel, very valuable household furniture by Dewji Canji, Ahmed Dewji and other makers, comprising dining table, chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggon, dumbwaiters, meatsafes rich glass, porcelain and platedware, tapestry lined drawing room suite, marble top tables, fancy teapoys handsome cabinets, carved blackwood furniture, rich carpets, pictures, rich table ornaments, rich flower vases, iron bedsteads, mirror door almirahs, clothes and gown presses, dressing and washhand tables, writing tables, easy chairs, book stands, hatstands, aluminium utensils etc.

The property of W. Rothwell Esqr.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th February, 1920.

SAFETY RAZORS BLADES

RESHARPENED, Gillette, Auto, Durham, Clumack, etc. Blades resharpened, 8 as. 1-8-0 doz. Under six As. 2 each. Arbons gold thick blades, As. 3 each. For 100 shaves from 1 Gillette blades, TWINPLEX STROPPERS, Indian "MANJUSHA" model in white Real Nickel case, Rs. 15 each. STROPPING HANDLES to hold any make of blades Rs. 1-2 each. All above post free. THOMAS & Co., 84 Meadows Street, Opp. Cursetji's

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day at 9-30 p.m.

Farewell Performances ! Farewell Performances !!

T. Daniel Frawley

PRESENTS

The Frawley Company

In a Repertoire of the Latest London and New York Successes

To-day Tuesday February 24th at 9-30 p. m.

By Special Request

" SCANDAL "

Plan at Rose & Co. up to 6 p. m, after 7 p.m., Plan for to-night's attraction at the Theatre.

CIRCUS OF DEATH
CIRCUS OF DEATH
CIRCUS OF DEATH

Presents an unique unity

Thrills—Suspense.—Action—Force—Punch—Pep—Power.

IT'S A PHOTOPLAY UNUSUAL. SEE IT THIS WEEK AT

Cinema Majestic

Four Houses Daily at 5-15, 7-0, 8-45 and 10 30 Prices, as Usua

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.

The only picture Palace in Bombay Showing Pathe Super-Productions.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT !! TO-NIGHT !!!

Showing to-night another Pathe Photo-play in six parts entitled

The World Aflame

In Frank Keenan's third production of his series made under contract with Pathe. "The World Aaflame," the distinguished actor shows most brilliantly in achievement the difference be ween the art of the stage and the art of the screen. In the photodrama by F. X. James———Mr. Keenan's *nom de* cinem———there is action feeling and expression to supply fully a spoken drama or a long length novel. No detail is missed and it is this quality of completeness in character and setting that makes the production notable. In it is embodied the ideals of which Mr. Keenan spoke when on the eve of becoming an independent producer. And he is confident that

The World Aflame

will combine the attractiveness of a powerfully written and a powerfully acted drama with a message" to every wage earner———the wage earners constituted more than ninety per cent. of our adult population.

ALSO SHOWING

Pathe Gazette

The arrival of the Ali Brothers in Bombay and the departure of Mahmed Ali to England (Topical).

Time: 7-, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. Ext a Shows on Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p. m.

WE ADMIT

We were not prepared to meet the terrific push of impatient crowds that thronged on Saturday, Sunday and Monday last at the doors of the

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road).

At the least computation nearly 1,500 people have had to go away disappointed on these 3 days—for their inability to secure admission ticket.

We apologise—we have done, and we are doing, what we can to give each and every one of our patrons a chance—but the

West-End Cinema

is not built of India Rubber ! We are unable to stretch it into bigger dimensions. You WILL have to come in *early* if you really care to see

Theda Bara
"Cleopatra"
"Cleopatra."

The demand for seats is unprecedented, unparalleled in the History of Bombay Cinemmatography—and accommodation is indeed limited, in spite of our

WEST-END CINEMA

being the biggest, the roomiest, the finest picture theatre in this City.

COME TO-NIGHT !

See for yourself what a glorious, sumptuous, stupendous feast

WILLIAM FOX

the Cinema—giant has produced for you !

"CLEOPATRA"

will make you speak of us for 6 months more ! Seeing this gorgeous, magnificent spectacle is the seeing

A DREAM SUBLIME—A VISION DIVINE.

Royal splendor has a new meaning in William Fox's "Cleopatra." The entire world has been convinced by Mr. Fox's assistants to embody in this masterpiece every accurate detail which History describes as having graced the court of the famous

"CLEOPATRA."

Cost	Rupees 30 lacs.
Actors	Over 5,000
Horses	Over 1,000
Camels	Over 875
Chariots	Over 300
Tents	Over 600
Cleopatra's Costumes	Over 200

Everything on a lavish, Royal Scale !!

Ancient Egypt and Primevial Rome will spring into life once again before your eyes.

LET EVERYONE COME WHO WISHES TO SEE A FILM EXTRAORDINARY

Messrs K. D. and Bros. will present To-Night the celebrated THEDA BARA in her bewitching incarnation of

"CLEOPATRA"

The Terrible Siren of the Nile.

A Scenic (colour) film and a Comedy in the Programme.

Four Shows : 5 30 ; 7 ; 8-45 ; 10-15 (S. T.)

Special Rates—Box (each seat) Rs. 2; Sofa Re 1 ; 1st Class 12 Ans.; 2nd Class 6 Ans. 3rd Class 2 As.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

CONCLUDING CHAPTERS OF

INTOLERANCE

LOVE'S STRUGGLE THROUGHOUT THE AGES.
LOVE'S STRUGGLE THROUGHOUT THE AGES.

A Romeo and Juliet love in Paris the Beautiful, terminated by the massacre o St. Bartholomew.

MR. POCHKHANAWALLA'S PARTY

Given at Calcutta in honour of Mr. S. N. Pochkhanawalla, General Manager, The Central Bank of India, Ld.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT AT 9 30 P.M.

WALTER MAXWELL

presents

R. B. Salisbury

and his entire London Company and production of

"The Quaints"

In

" Pierrotland "

Enthusiastic Reception !

Enormous Success !

THE QUAINTS ARE THE FIRST COMPANY THAT HAVE VISITED INDIA DIRECT FROM LONDON FOR OVER THREE YEARS.

Special Children's Matinee Saturday 28th at 5 p.m.

Intending patrons are earnestly advised to secure their seats well in advance.

Despite the enormous expenditure entailed, there will be no advance in prices, which are—

Prices : Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, & 1.

The Entire Programme will be Changed Frequently.

PLAN AT S. ROSE & Co.

Picture Programme.

Tues. Wed. Thurs. and Friday at 6-30 p. m.

the five reel FOX Photoplay

"The Devil's Wheel."

Do we all possess two natures ? A girl loses memory and becomes a most vicious Apache despite her refined bringing up.

A Delightful Entertainment !

Prices : Re. 1/8. Re. 1/- Ans. 8, & 4 (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 3 each.)

EMPIRE THEATRE

BALLET AT THE EMPIRE

Grand Display of Dancing and

BALLET

Arranged by Miss Shackell Under the distinguished patronage of

Her Excellency the Hon. Lady Lloyd

in aid of the

Children's Welfare Organization

Tuesday March 2nd 5-30 p.m.
Wednesday " 3rd 5-30 p.m.
Thursday " 4th 9-30 p.m.

Tickets—Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, and 1 each.

Plan and particulars at office of Messrs. Rose & Co.

THE EXCELSIOR

COMMENCING MONDAY 1st MARCH 1920

For an all-too-brief season

Maurice E. Bandman

By Arrangement with BERT LEYWOOD

PRESENTS

Jack Waller's

MUSICAL FLIGHT OF FANCY

"LOOK WHO'S HERE"
"LOOK WHO'S HERE"

On their Minds

ALL NEW ITEMS

A Delightful Musical Cocktail of the Choicest Ingredients.

"LOOK WHO'S HERE"

A Billiant Company of 18 Artistes including the Famous

" PURPLE BAND "

THE EMPRESS

To-Day 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

METRO PICTURES CORPORATION

Presents

Viola Dana

IN

'THE GOLD CURE'
'THE GOLD CURE'
'THE GOLD CURE'

A Play of Winsome Charm and Variety.

WINSOME VIOLA DANA

IN

The delightful Adventures of a Delightful Girl.

'THE GOLD CURE'

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY AT 6-30 P. M.

"SPLENDID COWARD"

A Comedy Drama in 6 Reels.

The Story of a Son's Sacrifice to shield his Mother.

HOUDINI

The Master Mystery

FIFTH WEEK

Shows at 7,. 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

THE

Globe Cinema

SANDHURST ROAD.

THE WEATHER.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 23rd February 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0.10 in. rain. Skies are moderatly clouded except at Delhi. Temperature is in moderate excess both by day and night except in the extreme north where it is in defect at night.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Day temperature is above normal except at Allahaabad; night temperature is also above the average at a few stations.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is above normal in lower Sind but is below it generally in Rajputana. Day temperature is above normal by 8 deg. to 15 deg. except in lower Sind; night temperature is above the average throughout, the excess amounting to 13 deg. at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is generally below normal in Kathiawar. Temperature is in slight or moderate excess generally both by day and night.

The Central Provinces. Skies are clear Day temperature is above normal in the northern districts; night temperature is in defect at Nagpur, but is in excess at Saugor.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal in north Konkan. Day temperature is generally above the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally below normal. Day temperature is in excess at Malegaon; night temperature is below the average at Hyderabad and Bijapur.

General Remarks.—The fresh disturbance from the west lies this morning over upper Sind and the southwest Punjab. It has caused light showers at Quetta and Rawalpindi and is giving moderate cloud in the Punjab. Temperature is high over nearly the whole of northwest India.

Local rainfall is likely in the Punjab.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 22nd February, 1920.

Weather has been dry everywhere. The feeble disturbance in northwest India persists and temperature is much above normal in Baluchistan and Sind.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 23RD FEB 1920.

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade. Maximum of last 24 hours	Temp in Shade. Minimum of last 24 hours	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov to date	Rainfall. Departure Tot Nov to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	87.7	65.1	67	..	8.82	+0.
Do ( )	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	74.5	60.0	69	..	6.53	+3.[illegible]
Do ( )	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do ( )	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	86.0	59.3	75	..	1.98	+0.99
Rawalpindi	71.9	41.2	78	0.10	5.12	—1.61
Lahore	77.7	50.6	87	..	2.59	+0.7
Hissar	74.1	54.0	82	..	1.62	+0.46
Amritsar	80.4	57.0	87	..	2.08	—0.17
Delhi	77.6	55.2	81	..	1.30	—0.5
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra	77.0	53.5	78	..	1.75	+0.59
Mainpuri	79.[illegible]	4..2	81	..	1.23	—0.59
Jhansi	79.5	57.2	75	..	0.92	—0.28
Cawnpore	82.2	57.7	87	..	1.09	—0.20
Allahabad	80.0	57.3	73	..	0.47	—1.13
SIND & RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	80.8	56.8	66	..	0.77	+0.10
Karachi	68.1	55.5	74	..	0.15	—0.49
Ajmer	66.0	44.0	77	..	2.80	+1.36
Jalpur	68.0	43.6	61	..	2.08	+1.16
Kotah	68.[illegible]	47.2	70	..	1.93	+1.20
Mount Abu	66.6	41.0	86	..	0.78	—0.03
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Baj	69.0	46.1	84	..	0.04	—0.22
Dwarka	81.6	72.1	82	..	1104	+0.85
Veraval	78.0	60.0	73	..	0.76	+0.39
Rajkot	71.2	45.0	64	..	..	+1.[illegible]
Bhavnagar Para	76.0	60.8	59	..	2.68	+2.38
Surat	75.[illegible]	53.8	66	..	4.08	+3.[illegible]
Ahmedabad	74.2	49.0	64	..	1.30	+1.0
Deesa	6[illegible]	46.4	44	..	0.06	—0.[illegible]
Neemuch	9[illegible]	44.0	52	..	3.14	+2.49
Indore	74.1	48.0	64	..	4.89	4.69
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	79.7	49.3	58	..	1.06	—0.69
Saugor	7[illegible]	04.4	61	..	0.69	—0.65
Hoshangabad	7[illegible]	74.4	68	..	3.8[illegible]	3.[illegible]
Khandwa	79.0	51.4	50	..	0.90	—0.[illegible]
Akola	81.[illegible]	54.[illegible]	51	..	1.71	+0.[illegible]
Amraoti	85.[illegible]	60.0	51	..	2.21	+1.3
Nagpur	87.1	64.7	51	..	2.82	—0.[illegible]
Chanda	93.2	66.2	50	..	1.10	—0.69
Raipur	88.2	59.2	58	..	0.18	—0.[illegible]
KONKAN—						
Bombay	78.8	68.5	62	..	1.50	+0.91
Ratnagiri	84.3	68.3	8[illegible]	..	0.78	—0.30
Marmagoa	84.8	70.4	77	..	5.91	+3.71
Karwar	86.1	67.0	64	..	6.11	+1.08
BOMBAY DACCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	85.0	48.6	59	..	1.82	+0.88
Ahmednagar	86.2	45.9	67	..	4.13	+2.77
Poona	84.5	49.4	61	..	1.52	+1.23
Sholapur	90.0	59.8	45	..	2.79	+1.36
Bijapur	89.8	62.8	55	..	2.49	+1.8
Belgaum	86.2	58.8	69	..	2.87	+0.62
Aurangabad	82.8	55.5	54	..	3.14	+1.87
Nizamabad (Indur)	82.0	57.4	47	..	1.27	+0.21
Hyderabad	86.6	64.0	49	..	0.91	+7.06
MALABAR & CEYLON						
Mangalore	87.0	72.2	71	..	9.21	+4.76
Calicut	87.6	74.7	86	..	15.43	+12.05
Cochin	90.0	76.2	77	..	19.00	+10.88
Colombo	..	..	..	..	..	..
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	86.6	69.5	67	..	11.78	+5.36
Bellary	94.8	71.7	46	..	6.41	+4.04
Cuddapah	94.2	72.2	70	..	9.06	+4.25
Madras	85.0	71.3	79	..	25.04	+6.41
Bangalore	86.0	61.8	83	..	7.08	+5.72
Coimbatore	90.5	69.0	81	..	5.81	+1.21
Trichinopoly	3.8.0	[illegible]	80	..	31.06	+13.20
Nagapattam	86.0	71.7	9	..	3.45	+23.61

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water in at Prince's Dock.

Week	Day of Week	Date	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean time	Depth on sill	Week	Day of Week	Date	LOW WATER Bombay Mean time	Depth on sill
			h. m.	ft. in.			Feb	h. m.	ft. in.
	Mon	23	m 0 3	29 0		Mon	23	m 6 9	14 8
			9 13s	27 1				6 9s	15 .
	Tues	24	m 0 38	29 1		Tues	24	m 6 39	15 10
			9 [illegible]s	27 1				6 42s	16 9
	Wed	25	m 2 1s	27 7		Wed	25	m 6 4	16 9
			4 [illegible]	26 8				6 43s	16 7
	Thurs	26	m 3 0	26 8		Thurs	26	m 1 02	16 0
			5 6	25 1				5 2 s	2 .
	Fri	7	m 3 5	25 9	27	Fri	27	m 10 31	17 4
			5 [illegible]	25 [illegible]				5 [illegible]s	17 5
	Sat	28	m 5 1	25 1	28	Sat	28	m 11 .6	17 8
			7 5	25 [illegible]				[illegible]	[illegible]
	Sun	29	m 6 43	[illegible]	29	Sun	29	m 1 28	20 10
			[illegible] 16	27 7				1 25.	17 5

Feb 23 (Monday) Sunrise 7h 4m. Sunset 6 42
" 24 (Tuesday) " 7h 7m " 6h 39m
" 25 (Wednes) " 7h 2m " 6h. 4 m
" 26 (Thursday " 7h 1m " 6h. 41m
" 27 (Friday) " 7h m. " 6h. 42 m
" 28 (Saturday) " 7h 0m. " 6h 44 m
" 29 (Sunday) " 6h 5.m " 6h. 44m

Phase of the Moon :—

Full Moon	14d.	2h.	12.49m a. m.
Last Quarter	12d.	3h.	10.24m. a. m.
New Moon	10d.	5h.	4.8-0m. a. m.
First Quarter	6d.	8h.	10.50m. a. m.

THE SHOLAPUR STRIKE.

REPLY TO MR. NAROTTAMDAS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I regret I cannot accept Mr. Narottam's version. The first day the men came back to me and said Mr. Narottam had driven out with some Maharaja and told them to come the next day. There is absolutely no reason for investing this version at this stage. Upon being informed of this I advised them to see Mr. Narottam the next day as he had asked them. If Mr. Narottam had told the men what he writes, there would have been no reason whatever for them to see Mr. Narottam for a reply to my letter to him. I did not send them to get any reply to my letter. As a matter of fact in my letter I asked Mr. Narottam to communicate his decision to the men personally in order to remove the impression, under which the men were labouring, viz., that the local officials were withholding most of the concessions made by the owners. Such misunderstanding is possible. Mr. Narottam practically admits, he turned the men out the next day, but says he did so because they told him a lie that they were not dismissed ringleaders. Mr. Narottam is rather inconsistent so far as the next day is concerned. He says the men came for a reply to my letter and he told them that he would send the same direct. That would have completed the object with which they went to see him according to Mr. Narottam's version. There was, therefore, no occasion for him to say he would have nothing more to do with them because they were dismissed. In fact, he does not even allege that they wanted to have anything more to do with them. Mr. Narottam did not reply to my letter till after the Sholapur tragedy. In his letter he does not say he saw the men as I had requested him to remove the false impression under which they were labouring. He does not give the remotest hint that I was dealing with dismissed ringleaders. This would naturally be expected from him for my own information and guidance. I never heard that any ringleader was ever dismissed. The notices put up by the millowners, did not dismiss the ringleaders, but only withheld the "amnesty" that was "promulgated" thereby reserving the right to dismiss them if they wished to do so. This was a sort of sword of Damocles which the owners in their wisdom forged. I shall be obliged if Mr. Narottam publishes anything on record regarding the dismissal of the ringleaders. Unless there is anything on record I cannot accept his version without ascertaining what these two men have to say. They certainly never gave me the slightest hint that they were dismissed.

Personally, I feel disposed to accept the statement of the men that they were kept waiting for three to four hours. There is no reason for them to tell this lie. Besides, it accords with the time they left my place and the time they returned to me stating as above. Possibly, their presence was not made known to Mr. Narottam for a couple of hours. It is certainly very creditable to him to leave the Divan immediately to see the poor labourers. I still think Mr. Narottam owes an apology to the men for turning them away even if they were dismissed ringleaders. It is this censurable feature of dismissin men as ringleaders or threatening to do so that drives men to combine secretly and strike suddenly and thereby affording plausible pretext to owners to starve men into submission. No greater condemnation of the millowners is possible than Sir T. Holland's declaration :—"I would rather see the mill-industry of Bombay wiped out than accept an indefinite perpetuation of the conditions under which many of the workers are necessarily compelled to live." I have no doubt the indictment against the Sholapur conditions can be made as formidable as against Bombay.

I have absolutely no interest in this matter to fight shy of truth. I have had no grievance against Mr. Narottam. On the contrary, I have always personally found him a courteous and affable citizen. Nothing would give me greater pleasure than to find that his version is right and the men's wrong.—Yours, etc.,

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay 12nd Feb, 1920.

Hours of observations taken at 9 a.m. 10 a.m. 1 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fass	29.05 inches
Temperature of Air	74.3 deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71.4 "
Dew Point	67.9 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.8.0 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10)	0.4 "
Rain temperature of Air	65.1 "
do. do.	74.8 "
Direction of Wind	NE, ENE WNW, NW, NNW E
Rain	125 Miles.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer :—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard time, is the Fr[illegible] ... [illegible] inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respecti[illegible] or above 40 deg. F. In case of [illegible] temperature correction is needed [illegible] comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid adings should be increased by 1.38 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-42 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0.10 inch for every 16 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer readings given.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 23.

S S Hejaz, Wheeler—Suez Feb 7.
S S Clan Kenneth—Mines, Cochine, Feb 1.
S S War Mansion—Perrit, Busreh, Feb 16.
S S Warora—Adie, Busreh, Feb 16.
S S Aungban—Younger, Rangoon, Feb 9.
S S Brandenburg—Allan, Hull, Jan 2.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 23.

S S Linga—Cutbush, Karachi.
S S Furnes—Abbott, Persian Gulf.
S S Angora—Meddoes, London.

Feb. 23.

The following vessels obtained their port clears yesterday:—

S S Yeboshi Maru—Kitamura, Kobe, etc.
S S Bushu Maru Ushikashi, etc.,

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Bessa for Gathenburg.
Steamer Rhadia for Zanzibar.
Steamer Akbar for Mauritius.
Steamer Warora for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Brandenburg for Liverpool, etc.
Steamer Khasrou for Hull, etc.

S S Hejaz:—The T M Coy's steamer Hejaz, 2450 tons, Captain H. Wheeler, arrived in harbour yesterday from Suez, with a general cargo, 6 cabin and 82 deck passengers, which port she had left on 7th inst.

S S Clan Kenneth:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Kenneth, 3168 tons, Captain W. Miller, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cochine, with a general cargo, which port she had left on 1st inst.

S S War Mansion:—The B I S N Coy's steamer War Mansion, 1858 tons, Captain W. Perritt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with ballast, which port she had left on 6th inst.

S S Warora:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Warora, 1337 tons, Captain R Adie, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with ballast, which port she had left on 6th inst.

S S Aungban:—The steamer Aungban, 3005 tons, Captain J B Younger, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo and kerosin oil, which port she had left on 9th inst.

S S Yeboshi Maru:—The N Y K steamer Yeboshi Maru, 2833 tons, Captain M Kitamuru, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe via Calcutta, Rangoon, Penang, Singapore and Hongkong, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Bushu Maru:—The O S K steamer Bushu Maru, 1922 tons, Captain K. Ushikashi, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Brandenburg:—The W & A Graham Coy's steamer Brandenburg, 4855 tons, Captain G W Allan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull, with a general cargo, which port she had left on 2nd ultimo.

S S Santhia for Hongkong:—500 bales cotton grey twist, David Sassoon & Co.

S S Nagano Maru for Hongkong:—250 bales cotton grey twist, Currimbhoy & Co; 116 bales cotton grey twist, I David.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Monday 23rd February 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Yeddo	.. ..	..	..Graham & Co
C & E	Beas of Kumeria ..	..	..Graham & Co
D & E	Ferdinand	25-2-20	..D R I M
F	Olympia .. Liverpool	24-2-20	..Graham & Co
G	Indawatti	..	..K & Co
G	Mohsina	..	..K N & Co
K	Kura .. Abidan	..	..S Wallace & Co
N	Bessa .. Colombo	..	..Graham & Co
P	Nagano Maru	26-2-20	..N Y Kaisha

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Gambada	..	..M & Co
2	Bandiera .. Genoa	..	..M Ishlana
4	Bengara .. Bareh	21-2-20	..M & Co
5	Yuki Maru .. Japan	22-1-20	..O S Kaisha
6	Seekork .. Calcutta	..	..S Wallace & Co
10	& 11		
	Clan Mackenzie ..	21 2 20	..J F & Co
16	Bushu maru Kobe	25-2-20	..O S Kaisha

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1	Crisna .. Basra	21.2.20	..M M & Co
2	Kwang .. China	22 2 20	..M & Co
3	Pig Liding ..	..	..R I M
4	Kuma Co.. Karachi	28 2 20	..E S Co
5	Shanaw .. Calcutta	23 2 20	..W Graham
6	& Peenka		..Coutts & Co
9	Cyrus .. Basra	20 2 20	..M & Co
11	Ulima	2 2 20	..M & Co
12	& 13		
	Kamalakumi Perosti ..	..	..E E Collis & Co
13	Cabo .. New York	N F	..Graham & Co
13	Upada .. Basra	N F	..M & Co
16	Dumana	N F	..R I M
15	Collumbia ..	N F	..R I M
17	Sloan	N F	..M M & Co

EXPORTS

Feb. 23.

S S Olympia from Liverpool:—100 bales cotton, D S Fraser & Co; 500 bales cotton fly, C Chandulal & Co; 120 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 105 bales cotton waste, 100 bales cotton, 14000 cwts linseed, 12740 cwts cotton seed, Remi Bros; 75 cwts myrabolam, C Peeraj & Co; 750 cwts myrabolam, Narayandas & Co; 30 bales wool, David Sassoon & Co.

S S Kumara for Liverpool:—2000 cwts c myrabolam, P Mathuradas & Co; 229 bales cotton, K H Nathoo; 500 bales cotton, Hirji Khetsey & Co; 70 bales wool, Bombay Company; 2000 cwts myrabolam, B J Ramdas & Co; 200 bales cotton, Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co; 5000 cwts c myrabolam, Dinshawji Bhicaji & Co.

S S Olympia for Marseilles:—2 pots essence de gingar grass, Volkart Bros; 20 cwts lentils, G N Khare.

S S Nyanza for London:—1000 cwts cotton seed, Miteu Bussen Rahim; 140 bales cotton Remi Bros; 11 bales goat, sheep skin, Manji Dudak; 120 cwts gum olibanum, 63 cwts m o p shell, Moosabhoy Jafferbhoy.

S S Prince Ludwig for London:—14 bales cow, buffalo hides, Alladin Cassem; 25 bales cow hides, G Alladin; 55 cwts rubber waste, M Adamji; 741 cwts per er, 230 cwts gum kadaya, Esmail Dossa & Co; 84 bales hemp, D B Khan & Co; 228 bales coiryarn, Dhanji Haridas & Co; 39 bales cow hides, P E Boyce & Co.

S S Grelston for Hull:—4000 cwts cotton seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Prince Ludwig for Middlesbro:—1000 tons manganese ore, Central India Mining.

S S Montrose for New York:—105 cwts gum kadaya, P Cooverji.

S S Garada for Antwerp:—540 bales cotton. K H Kavani & Co: 220 bales cotton. E Spinner & Co.

S S Sumatra for Antwerp: 55 bales cotton. Lakhamsey Damji & Co: 480 cwts ground nuts. Ralli Bros.

S S Sumatra for Ghent:—280 bales cotton. Ralli Bros: 3383 cotton. Volkart Bros.

S S Garada for Hamburg 100 bales cotton Vardhaman Bros: 320 bales cotton K M Nathoo: 385 bales cotton. K H Kavani & Co.

S S Sumatra for Rotterdam: 55 bales cotton. Volkart Bros.

S S Sumatra for Ha: 200 bales cotton fly, Khimji Visram & bales cotton waste, 165 bales cotton, Ra.. Bros.

S S Gaekwar for Trieste 55 bales cotton fly, 55 bales cotton waste, 1200 bales cotton, 3 Co; 1200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 62 cwts gum olibanum, 20 cwts Bengal Aroosamboy Jeeheebhoy.

S S Fratelli Bandera for Genoa:—2165 cwts linseed, K M Nathoo.

S S Gabbono for Venice:—100 bales cotton. cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Bessa for Gothenburg: 100 bales hemp, Gokuldas Virji & Co.

S S Bushu Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, Nemalal Mathuri; 100 bales cotton, Mirajmal Mothai & Co: 200 bales cotton, Tata Trading Co; 200 bales cotton. Yokohama Kihto Kwaisha; 100 bales cotton, Nichizau Trading Co; 200 bales Yuasa Cotton Trading Co; 200 bales cotton. N M K Kaisha; 100 bales cotton. Ralli Bros.

S S Nagano Maru for Kobe:—48 bales cotton, Gosio Kaisuniki Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, Cursetji Bomanji & Co: 100 bales cotton, Currimbhoy & Co: 100 bales cotton, Lakhamsey Damji & Co: 5 cwts ivory, F K M Meani.

S S Yuki Maru for Kobe:—400 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Yeboshi Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, Yuara Cotton Trading Co.

S S Nagano Maru for Moji 1 bale cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Nagano Maru for Nagasaki:—100 bales cotton. Hukmichand Rambhagat & Co.

S S Nagano Maru for Shanghai:—150 bales cotton, Yuasa Cotton Trading Co.

S S Khiva for Shanghai:—200 bales cotton yarn. Tata Trading Co: 25 bales cotton grey twist. M H Dehdashtii.

IMPORTS.

S S Sikh from Java via Colombo, Agents Turner Morison & Co:—64146 bags sugar, 65 cases quinine. 1734 bkts molasseo, 19 pkgs sugar sample.

S S Gambada from Java via Karachi, Agents M M & Co:—36862 bags sugar, 139 cases quinine.

S S Homefield from Rangoon, Agents M M & Co:—59414 bags rice, 319 bags seelseed, 30 cases cheroots, 50 cases cutch, 50 cases pekoe.

S S Bessa from Christiania via Reykevik, W & A Graham & Co:—3000 bales to reels paper, 60 bales sulphited pulp dry machine, 200 reels 100 reels printing paper, 100 cases printrives, 10 cas wood ha, 50 cases new prisonnes sulphat materoles, 1000 bals wood pulp, 50 pkgs 5000 kegs herin, 20 bales wood pulp, 2000 bales writing paper, 100 cases drawings, 5 cases writing, 500 drums chlorids of calcium 50 cases lamp, 100 bales dry sulphite pulp, 20 cases lamp sce., 50 cases steel hoops, 200 bars steel bars, 4 cases ironware, 5 cases lamp globes, 12 bdls 5 cas iron, 25 brls cement. 201 bales news paper, 100 kegs chlorate of potash, 01 cases plant, 150 cases sweds of matches, 200 cases matches, 1995 cases matches in zinc.

The Mail Steamer Kashgar which left Bombay on the 24th ultimo arrived London on Wednesday the 18th instant.

The Mail Steamer Devanha which left London on the 6th instant, and has on board mail of the 12th instant arrived at Port Said on Friday, the 20th instant.

E. D. SASSOON AND CO.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Until the registration of the new E. D. Sassoon United Mill Ltd., as a Joint Stock Company, we did not feel that any useful purpose would have been served by replying to the comments which have been appearing in the press concerning its flotation. We should, however, like to have the opportunity now of placing certain facts before the public, and beg the hospitality of your columns for this purpose.

In the first place, the statement that our Mills were to be bought by a Syndicate is hardly accurate in view of the fact that the original Proprietors are taking up all the Preference Shares amounting to 2 crores in addition to 1½ crores' worth of Ordinary Shares. This leaves 2½ crores divided up into 25 lakhs of Shares of which 16 lakhs will be allotted to the Directors, leaving a balance of 9 lakhs of Shares which we intended giving to the public.

As, however, applications have already been received from nearly 3,000 of our friends and well wishers for over 3 crores' worth of Shares, it has been decided not to make a public issue but to divide up these Shares at par among the applicants already registered with us, giving preference to those asking for very small amounts, thus arriving at the same result as a public issue without having to receive large sums of application money the bulk of which would have to be returned.

In conclusion, we should like to state that we have refused a considerable premium for the above mentioned 90 lakhs' worth of Shares, as we wish to ensure that a proportion of our capital should be held on the most favourable terms by the small as well as the rich investors among our numerous friends.—Yours, etc.,

E. D. SASSOON,

2, Rampart Row, Fort,

Bombay, February 21.

PRESENT CONDITION GOOD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 20

A supplementary memorandum on the wheat crop of 1919-20 for the period ending 15th February says that the total revised area for All-India now stands at 27,502,000 acres as against 27,429,000 acres reported in the first forecast. Winter rains have greatly improved the prospects of standing crop although cloudy weather accompanied by heavy rains induced rust in parts of Bombay. The present condition of crop is reported to be generally good. Slight local damage by hail cold wind and insects is reported from parts of a few provinces. More rain is wanted in western districts of the United Provinces and in parts of the North-West Frontier Province.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Feb 18th.

			Sales
Total Days' Sales at Liverpool			10,000
" Sales on Spec & for Exp.			
" Salesin East Indian			500
" Imports			
Mid Americans Spot			22.41
Egyptian G F S kels			22. 0
New York 11 a.m. (Yesterday's close)		Mar.	20 65
Liverpool at closing time)		May	21.10
		July	21.00
New Orleans 10 a.m.		May	24 71
		Oct.	23.70

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool Feb 18th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

	To-day's price
[illegible]	[illegible]
March	23 81—30
April	27 42 + 9
May	25 86 + 6
June	--
July	23 70 + 11
Aug.	--
Sept.	22 76 + 8
Oct.	22.40 + 11

Prices taken at 10 40 a.m. nearest actual values.

LIVERPOOL PRICES.

London, Feb 18th.

Months.	To-day's price.
January	18 70
February	18.40
March	27 82
April	22.18
May	18.67
June	25.17
July	18 17
August	24.51
September	23.44
October	23.14
November	22 76
December	22.44

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Feb 18th

Fully Good	17.15
Fine	18.40
Fine	18.80
Fully Good	21.10
Fine	21 45
Good	22 20
Fully Good	24 60
Fine	24 86
Good	25 0
Fully Good	17.82
Fine	18.67

MONEY MARKET.

London Feb 18th

Bankers 3 %	58 1/2
Bar Silver spot	34
6 months bars	32
Rate of discount:—Declined owing to large offering:—St ady.	
Open Market rate of discount 25 Rate 6 per cent	
Since Sat. Nov. 1915	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/m.	5 5/8
" Inland Bank Bills 6 months	5 3/4
" Fine Trade Bills 6 months	6
" " " 4 "	5 3 8
Interest allowed on day loans	3 3 4
" 7 days' maximum loans	4 7/8
Consols 5%	50
Bar Silver spot 5%	72
Indian Rupee 5%	22
Indian Bonds 5% Expiring Bonds	88½
Investment Securities 5%	81
Do Do Annuities Trade Bonds	46 22

SHARES.

Chartered Bank of India A. & China	£24
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	£129
National Bank of India Ltd.	£61

WAR LOANS.

London Feb 18th

Funding Loan 4 %	£72½
Victory Loan 5 %	£82½
5 % New	£89 15/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London Feb 18th.

WHEAT

Rosario Santa Fe—62 lbs Paid	51
Galleta Kuban—62 lbs Paid	--
Australian—60 lbs Paid	61

SEEDS

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Feb.-Mar Paid	
Buyers Firm	£46½
Cotton (Crude) delivered ex. ship	
Feb. Mar. Quoted	£ s
Trade Board:—Feb. April	£.0

METALS

Sugars 88 Basis Java	6/10
Lamda Copper 2 m/m	£119½
Copper Brazils	£104
Copper Spot	--
Tin Spot	£5

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Javas 3 & F Colombo Aug-Sept Sellers	21
Do July Sellers	83/6
Fine White Javas, C. & F. Bombay Aug-Sept.	82/6
Sellers Do Aug-Sept. Sellers	83

Coast:—Firm but not much doing.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Feb. Sellers	2/71
Plantation Para Latex (ex F.M.S.) Feb. Paid buyers	2/71

Fine:—Irregular. Fair business

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW

London, Feb. 18th

Finest Australian Beef Tallow	110/0
Mutton	111
Central Town Tallow Auction	Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Feb. 23.

Owing to a meeting the Marwadi bazaar opened late to-day at 2 p.m. the quotation for Fully Good Broach April-May being Rs. 504. After touching Rs. 503 the price improved to Rs. 507, and remained at Rs. 506 to Rs. 507 for some time. At about 3-30 p.m. the rate advanced to Rs. 510, and the bazaaar closed at Rs. 512. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 515, advanced to Rs. 517, and closed as under.

For ready cotton the enquiry has been very moderate.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

			Rs
Fully Good Broach		April-May	512
Fully Good Bengals		Mar.	335
" "		May.	340
Fine Oomras		March	450
Fine Oomras		May.	417

L. B. Holliday & Co., Ltd.,

Huddersfield, ENGLAND.

Basic Colour

Acridine Yellow R, 2R
Auramine O Conc., O II
Basic Black G Conc., R Conc.
Basic Green B Conc., G Conc.
Bismarck Brown R, R Conc.
Chrysoidine R Powder, R Conc. Powde
Chrysoidine Y Powder, Y Conc. Powder
Indone Blue.
Jute Black R Conc., G Conc.

Magenta Powder
Malachite
Malachite Green Powder
Marine Blue B
Methylene Blue BB Conc., BB Ex. Conc. BBN, R Conc., R Extra Conc. RN, ZF Powder, ZF Conc., Crystals
Methylene Green B Paste
Methylene Violet 2B Conc., 2R Conc.

Methyl Violet 6B Extra, 2B Extra, B Extra, 2R Extra, 4R Extra, 6R Extra.
New Phosphine R
Phenylene Brown PD, PD Conc.
Russian Red
Safranine BFF
Safranine RS, BS, Conc., BFF, BFF Conc., G G Con
Tannin Heliotrope,

Sulphide Colours

Thionone Black Paste
Thionone Black PL Conc., PR Conc., RN 6R.
Thionone Brilliant Blue G. R.
Thionone Brown R, Conc., 2R Conc.
Thionone Corinth B Conc., G Conc.

Thionone Dark Brown M
Thionone Deep Black P Conc.
Thionone Drab R G
Thionone G [illegible] 2G, 5G
Thionone Indigo
Thionone Leather Lina

Thionone Khaki G
Thionone Navy Blue B Conc., 2R Con
Thionone Printing Black New
Thionon Yellow G E

Mordant Colours

Alizarine Red SF Paste
Anthracene Blue BP Paste, 2B Paste 2B Powder, 2BR Paste or.
Anthraquinone Violet B Powder
Brilliant Chrome Violet 4B Paste.
Diadem Chrome Black GN Extra, HN Extra, H Extra, BB F.

Diadem Chrome Blue Black HB Extra
Diadem Chrome Green B
Diadem Chrome Red BR
Gamaine G Extra Paste
Monochrome Brown H Paste, G Paste HN Paste, GN Paste

Monochrome Grey WM
Monochrome Orange R Paste
Monochrome Yellow GF Paste GFN Paste
Print Orange R Paste
Prin Yellow G Paste

Acid Colours

Acid Black.
Acid Magenta N
Acid Prune V
Acid Scarlet 4R
Acid Yellow G
Acoid Cardinal B

Brilliant Bordeaux B
Carmoisine S
Fast Red A, A New
Naphthol Blue Black 6B
Naphthol Yellow S
Naphthylamine Black H, 2B, 4B

Orange II, IV
Ponceau 2R, 2B Conc., 4B 4R, Conc. G G Conc.
Tartrazine Supra N, RN, 3
Wool Scarlet 5R

Direct Colours

Benso Purpurine 4B, 6B
Congo Red
Diasamine Fast Yellow H
Paramine Black B Extra
Paramine Direct Black BH

Paramine Direct Blue 2B
Paramine Direct Brown G, 2G
Paramine Direct Brown M
Paramine Direct Green B, G
Paramine Direct Orange R, G

Paramine Direct Violet N
Paramine Direct Yellow Y, R, 2R, 2G,
Paramine Fast Bordeaux B
Paraphenine Yellow G

Vat Colours

Hydranthrene Brilliant Copper B
Hydranthrene Brown B Paste
Hydranthrene Brown BG Paste

Hydranthrene Dark Blue Paste
Hydranthrene Green Paste

Hydranthrene Olive R
Hydranthrene Violet Paste

Union Colours

Union Black
Union Orange Brown B

Union Orange Brown R, G
Union Orange R

Union Rose RG

Oil Colours

Brilliant Oil Black in lumps.
Brilliant Oil Crimson in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green B in lumps

Brilliant Oil Orange R in lumps
Brilliant Oil Orange Y in lumps
Brilliant Oil Red in lumps

Brilliant Oil Violet in lumps
Brilliant Oil Yellow in lumps
Sudan I, II, III

Spirit Colours

pirit Black
pirit Blue
pirit Green

Spirit Orange
Spirit Red

Spirit Violet
Spirit Yellow

Leather Colours

Basic Dark Brown F
Basic Tan O
Chrome Leather Black B

Chrome Leather Black G
Chrome Leather Brown D
Chrome Leather Brown G

Chrome Leather Tan 2G
Dark Acid Brown LB
Light Acid Brown L

Samples and Quotations application

SELLING AGENTS.

Dolatram Kashiram & Co.,

Rogay Building, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Phone No. 4052 & 3658. Telegrams: "MAMADOKAP"

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS, 23RD FEB. 1920.

Fully Good M.G. Bengals		March	337
" " Broach		May	359
Fully Good M.F. Broach		April-May	512
Fine M.G. Oomras		March	422
Fine M.G. Oomras		May	416

SPOT QUOTATIONS

Descriptions	Super fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good	Delivery
M.G. Bengals	--	347	333	312	Ready.
M.G. Sind Punjab.	--	347	3-8	3-8	--
M G Oomras No 3	4-8	4-0	4-0	--	--
M G. Central P. No. 1	480	470	4-0	--	--
M G. Central No. 2	465	455	435	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 21st February 1920.

Cotton	25.089 Bales
Wheat	2..82 Cwts
Linseed	134 "
Rape etc	1.572 "
Gingellyseed	3.4.6 "
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	7.8 8 "
Castorseed	Nil
Rice	166.896 "
Myrabollams	2.2 8 "
Cottonseed	5.2.2 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	1.17 1 "
Jewar	220 "
Wakri	2 M "
Parley	8 "
Bargi	4 660 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

Bombay, FEB 23rd 6-30 p.m.

Ready.		Basis Terms Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-80	--	72 0 0	10 0 0
" Cawnpore 73-80	--	71 0 0	10 0 0
" Karachi Bengal	--	67 0 0	9 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	--	14 8 0	15 0 0
" Cawnpore	--	14 8 0	15 0 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	--	15 0 0	15 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	--	15 0 0	16 0 0
" Thin	--	1 8 0	6 0 0
Cotseed, White 85-15	--	110 0 0	22 8 0
" Gujar 75-25	--	0 0 0	--
" Gujar 50-50	--	88 0 0	--
" Black	--	0 0 0	--
Poppyseed, White	--	17 0 0	18 0 0
Groundnuts	--	65 0 0	--
Sowrawood	--	0 0 0	--
Barley	--	47 0 0	--
Castorseed	--	0 0 0	13 0 0
Forward		Rs. as. p.	
Wheat April May	--	0 2 0	
Linseed May	--	10 10 0	

Result of the War

Will never be more interesting than what prospectus of the INDIA PROVIDENT COMPANY LTD., the safest and cheapest house for Life Assurance will be to you. Because it will tell you how you can get your life insured on a monthly premium of Re. 1 only to get up to Rs. 500. Possesses Government Securities. Claims paid over Rs. 1,00,000. WANTED Agents also on most liberal terms. Earnest workers earning Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 a month working at leisure hours only.

For particulars apply at once mentioning this paper to the Secretary 99, Gray Street Calcutta.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay Feb 23rd

Market Rates

Bank Telegraphic			2 6 3/4
Bank Demand			2 6 1/16
Due Acceptances 3m/s.			2 7 3/4
Do. Demand			2/1
American Dollars			2/4
Hongkong "			233
Shanghai			235
Japan			116½
Singapore			2-1

Market Quiet.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 2/6 3/4.
D. D. on London 2/6 13/16.
Credit 3 Mod/s 2/5.
D. D. buying London 2/7 1/3.
D. D. on France 360.
Credit 3 Mod/s 360.
T. T. on Japan 106.
60 D/St. Japan 98.
D. D. on Hongkong 232.
D. D. on Shanghai 355.
D. D. on Singapore 94.
D. D. on New York 236.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 86.
5½ per cent. War Loan due 1920-22 98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 80.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 89.
3½ per cent. Paper 58/8.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 90.
4 per cent. Trust short dated 64.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 66.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 66.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 89.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 90.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay 7 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras 8 per cent.

SHARES.

The market closed strong.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Ahd. Advance 2290, By. Uniteds 2400, By. Dyeing 3680, By. Cotton 1190, Century 1020, Central India 3585, Coorla 1950 Colaba 2810, Crossings 400, Currimbhoy 800, Dawoo [illegible]

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY
PROF. JAMES'
Electro-Tonic Pearls

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and cases of weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 60 Pearls, Rs. 2-4-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS.
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL COMPANY.
Market, BOMBAY.

Fazulbhoy 1873, Finlay 945, Ind. Malwa 850, Koh-i-noor 3420, Pearls 980, New Great 850, New City 3500, Shapurji 362.8, Simplex 1120, Swadeshi 3420, Swan 1040, Alcock 1310, By. Burma 960, Bt. Burma Petrol 24/4, By. Steam 830, By. Tramway 1240, Katni Ord 340, Katni Defd. 1725, Tata Ord. 310, Tata Defd. 1125. Tata Hydro: 1220, Tata Oil 550, Tata Bank 53, New India Insurance 58 pr, Scindia Steam 19 premium.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 21.

The position in share market was practically unchanged. Jute mill shares ruling steady but quiet without much inquiry. Coal shares were neglected and in miscellaneous section a small business was reported without much feature of interest. The following were the closing quotations:—

Jute:—For Gloster prefs 104, Gourepore 1300, Howrah Hooghly prefs 12/8, Kamarhatty 878, Lansdowne 446, Reliance 49/8 Union 825.

Miscellaneous:—Bank of Bengal 1765, Bengal Paper (debentures) 82, Burmah Finance and Mining 10/8, Burn and Co 7 per cent prefs 98, Calcutta Industrial Bank 1, discount, Civil Engineering 10/12, Mackenzie and Co. 9/12, Madans Theatre 17/8, Marshall Sons and Co. (new) 10/8, Reliance Firebricks and Pottery 27/12.

Government Paper three and a half per cent was quoted at Rs. 59/6, small lots at Rs 60/12. War bonds (short term) 99/4 and [illegible] at 99/8 per cent.

Pick Me Up Regd.
VIGORATOR IDEAL TONIC
THE BEST ALTERATIVE NERVINE TONIC BLOOD PURIFIER & INVIGORATOR 4-0Z PHIAL RE. 1-4 POUND RS. 4-12
INDIAN CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS
TEL. ZARZINA CALCUTTA MOGUL KURLA CALCUTTA

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Mail Steamer Peshawar with the outward mails of the 5th instant, expected to arrive at 6 a.m.

Second Annual Day of Gokhale Education Society, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), Kashi Baug, C. P. Tank. Sir H. A. Wadia will preside.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25.

Salle Francaise: First Lecture on Rostand by Prof. Louis Peltier. 6-15 p.m.

Mr. Kulkarni's lecture on Postal Clerical Problem, Vanita Vishram Hall, 9 p.m., Mr. B. F. Bharucha to preside.

Bombay Natural History Society—Annual Meeting of members and friends at 6, Apollo Street at 6 p.m.

WEDNESDAY. March 3.

Corporation Dinner to Sir George Lloyd Corporation Hall. 7-50 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

EZEKIEL.—At 152 Argyle Road, Prince's Dock, on the 23rd day of February, 1920, Samson Ezekiel, aged 73 deeply mourned by his widow, sons and daughter.

BAND AT P. V MARY GYMKHANA.

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Ry Battn. (I. D. F.), will play at the P. V. Mary Gymkhana, to-day, at 6-30 p.m.

BOMBAY'S HEALTH.

The total number of deaths in Bombay on Sunday was 166 as against 153 on the corresponding day last year and 144 in 1918.

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE.

A press communique states:—

It is notified for general information that the London New York cross rate on the 20th February 1920, was 346 and on the 21st was 342½.

GOKHALE EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The second annual day of the Gokhale Education Society, will be celebrated to-day at 6 p.m., (S.T.), at Kashi Baug, C. P. Tank, when Sir Hormusji A. Wadia, will preside.

The exhibition of the articles prepared by the boys in the Technical School of the Society will also be opened at the same time.

FATAL MOTOR ACCIDENT.

The Coroner, Mr. E. T. Lambert, held an inquest touching the death of a Mahomedan girl Maryam aged seven who was killed by a motor car at Love Grove. It was stated that while Mr. E. A. Corke was returning from the race-course to Bandra, the deceased ran across the road in front of his car, and though the driver put on the brake and swerved to the right the deceased was struck by the left foot-board and fell. She was dead at the time. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

ONE MONTH FOR STEALING WATCH.

At the Esplanade Police Court on Monday, Mr. Frank Oliveira, passed a sentence of one month's hard labour on one Uttappa Annappa, employed as a hamal in the Bank of India who was charged by Inspector Ferguson with the theft of a gold wrist watch valued at Rs. 125, belonging to Mr. Piroshа Byramji, a jeweller of Medows Street.

It appeared that the accused tried to pledge the watch with a Marwari, Kasturchand, when a policeman arrested him on suspicion. After arrest the accused made some statement and pointed out the complainant's shop whence he said, he had taken it away. He pleaded guilty before the magistrate who convicted him accordingly.

LALA LAJPAT RAI AT SHELLAR'S CIRCUS.

The circus pavilion at Sandhurst Road was packed on Saturday night when an enthusiastic audience met to welcome Lala Lajpat Rai. The pavilion was decorated with flags and buntings. At 10-30 p.m. Lalaji arrived at the circus accompanied by some Khaki Volunteers. He was received by Prof. Shellar, Messrs. Yanka, Talcharkar and Bole. After a new circus feats of the cyclists Mr. Talcharkar came in the arena and referred to the many-fold activities of the Lalaji, while he was in America and paid him a glowing tribute. A Yamic Prophisor of the Hindu Prakash" eulogised his great services. Lalaji was then requested to present a Gold Medal to Prof. Shellar, on behalf of the organisers of the Vanjari Boarding School Fund. Lala Lajpat Rai was then garlanded by Prof. Shellar and left amidst the hearty cheers of the audience.

AN ELOCUTION COMPETITION.

An elocution competition for the pupils of English Schools in the Bombay Presidency, has been organized by The Gokhale Education Society. The following are particulars:

Item No. 1. Open to all school boys. Subject:—Language.

1. Life of the late Mr. Gokhale from the students' point of view—English; 2. Importance of Home Education—Marathi; 3. Mass Education Gujrati; 4. Students and Social Service—Hindi. [N. B. Three prizes for each subject: First Rs. 10 2nd Rs. 6, 3rd Rs. 2.]

Item No. 2. Open to pupils below 14. Subject:—Language.

Mother is the greatest divinity—Marathi, Gujrati and Hindi. [N. B. Three prizes in each language of Rs. 8, Rs. 5, and Rs. 3 respectively.]

Item No. 3. Extempore Competition. Open for all boys. [N. B. The subjects (Marathi and Gujrati) to be announced 24 hours before the time of the competition. Two prizes: One for Marathi and one for Gujrati. Probable dates are 19th and 26th March 1920. (The exact dates will be announced later on). Place:—New English School, Kashi Baug, C. P. Tank, Bombay. No. 4. The Committee reserves the right of alterations in the programme.]

Instructions to Competitors:—The competitor shall send in his application to the Secretaries, Elocution Competition Committee, on or before the 1st March 1920 stating his full name age, name of the school to which he belongs, the subject in which he wishes to compete, his private address with the certificate of the Head Master of the School as regards his bona fides.

REVERSE COUNCILS.

A press communique issued on Monday, says:—

On Thursday, the 19th February, 1920, applications for Reverse Councils for £122,335,000 were received out of which £2,000,000 have been allotted as shown below:—

Applications received:—

Calcutta:—Immediates £64,559,000; Deferreds £2,240,000; Total £66,799,000; Allotted 1,043,000.

Bombay:—Immediates £43,896,000; Deferreds £4,315,000; Total £48,211,000; Allotted 836,000.

Madras:—Immediates £4,300,000; Deferreds £3,025,000; Total £7,325,000; Allotted 121,000.

LATE MR. A. M. TOD.

CORPORATION'S REGRET.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir presiding, when after a passing a unanimous resolution of regret at the death of Mr. A M. Tod, a member of the Corporation for many years it was decided to adjourn the sitting.

The President said they had heard with regret of the death of Mr. A. M. Tod and was usual on such occasions to pass a resolution of regret and to adjourn the meeting. He called upon Dr. Dadachanji to move the resolution.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji moved that the Corporation learnt with deep regret of the death of Mr. A. M. Tod who was a member of the Corporation for 13 years, a member of the Standing Committee for six years and President of the Corporation in 1913. It was also decided to forward a copy of the resolution to the deceased's family, and to adjourn the meeting.

He said Mr. Tod was a genial man and mixed with them freely. He also rendered great service to the city.

Mr. R. D. Hughes seconded

Dr M C Javle, Mr. N. V. Mandlik, Mr V. A. Dabholker and Mr. H. B. Clayton further supported.

The resolution was then passed, all members standing.

The President then suggested that as the had too much work to dispose of the should meet again to-day. To this some members demurred, and after some discussion it was decided to meet as usual on Thursday next, and if possible on Friday also.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday next.

ARMY VETERINARY SERVICES.

INCREASE TO CLERKS.

We understand that the question of granting an increase of pay to the clerks of the Army Veterinary Services in India has been decided and orders on the subject will be published very shortly.

"SERVANT."

CALCUTTA'S NEW DAILY.

"Servant" is the name of a new daily to be started in Calcutta by the Servant Publishing Co. Mr. Ramanand Chatterjea, the editor of the "Modern Review" and Mr Shamsunder Chakravati, late of the "Bengalee," are amongst the editors. The directors include, Dr. R. N. Tagore, Dr. Graham of Kalimpong, the Hon. Mr. K. K. Chanda the Hon. Mr. Akhil Ch. Dutt, Dr. K. C Bose Mr. A. C. Sen and others. The capital of the company is Rs. 300,000 fully paid up.

MAINPURI AND REFORMS.

TRAINING OF ELECTORATES.

At Mainpuri the people are preparing for the new constitution. A District Association has been inaugurated to enlighten the people in general, specially the electors and electorates on their rights and responsibilities appertaining to the franchise, to take such steps as will secure the best representation and to study the needs of the people and suggest measures for the fulfilment thereof.

TAILORS' STRIKE CONTINUES.

THEIR CONFIDENCE IN SUCCESS.

The tailors' strike still continues, the men not being satisfied with the terms granted by the masters. The Indian tailoring firms at the Crawford Market have not yet decided upon giving an increase of 15 per cent. as the meeting terminated without any definite decision being arrived at. The tailors in the European houses too have not yet returned to work, and matters are at a standstill. The tailors in the city, or for that matter anywhere, are a self-supporting body of workers, for whose labour there is a large and increasing demand. Every tailoring shop that springs up daily is a paying concern almost at the very start, and the men who have struck work are confident of success.

MILL STRIKES AGAIN?

DEMAND FOR PAY OF STRIKE DAYS.

There has been some trouble at the mills again. A number of workers, specially weavers, seem dissatisfied and have demanded pay for the days they had been out on strike. In the Crown Mill, Alliance Mill, Hope or Prospect Mill—some one or two hundred men in each—a few men demanded wages for the days they had been absent on strike. In some cases they went out, but in most cases they remained on the mill premises; they are, however, doing nothing but are only sitting idle. This sort of thing has also happened in some more mills, but there has been no sort of trouble. It is seen whether the men resume work to-day.

HINDU-MOSLEM UNITY CALENDAR.

This is an artistically printed calendar with the figure of Hind Mata (India) with two children, one Hindu and the other Mahomedan, in the centre, surrounded by photos of well known Indian leaders, who have laboured for Hindu-Moslem Unity. It is published by Messrs. Mehta and Co., of Lahore and printed on art paper. The price of the calendar is annas six.

INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES OF TRAVANCORE.

FOUR SCHOLARS SENT TO EUROPE.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALICUT, Feb. 23.

The Travancore Government is evincing a deep interest in the development of industries in the state. Four Travancore scholars have been sent to Europe for undergoing training in various industries, while the experiments conducted in the State have proved the possibility of extraction of shellac as a profitable cottage industry. Arrangements have been made for the development of bamboo screepine and weaving industries and encouragement of minor cottage industries such as manufacture of glazed pottery and plantation fibre.

It is contemplating to open two factories one for jaggery manufacture at Tirnvallah and the other for oil distillation at Moovattapuzha. Schemes for the establishment of a pencil factory at Alwaye and a match factory at Nagircoil have also been sanctioned. Investigation of the possibilities of paper pulp industry has been taken up by the department of Industries and it has also been decided to hold an industrial conference and exhibitions in all important centres and to establish an industrial museum and bureau with a view to overcome the difficulty of securing tonnage. For the seaborne trade of Travancore it has been decided to revive the indigenous industry of shipbuilding and concessions are granted in the matter of timber and site to intending shipbuilders.

LEADERS IN PATNA.

ROUSING RECEPTION GIVEN.

(Associated Press.)

PATNA, Feb. 21.

The news that Mr. Gandhi, Mr. Shaukat Ali and the Punjab leaders were passing through Patna spread like wild fire and vast concourse of people had gathered at the railway station to give ovation to the leaders. The platform, station yards and outside places were densely crowded in spite of the very short notice people had. The Dinapore Railway Station was also similarly crowded. Long before the arrival time of the Punjab mail both the Patna and Dinapore stations presented the appearance of a gala day with a seething mass of humanity filling the air with cries of *Gandhi-Ki-Jai* etc. In the Punjab mail, Lala Harkishen Lal alone was travelling. Lala Harkishen Lal was taken in procession to the end of the platform and garlanded and given an enthusiastic ovation.

Learning that Mr. Gandhi and other Punjab leaders were coming by the Punjab Express, the people waited patiently for the train, though it was said to be due only after four hours. The fact that the train was due after four hours did not in any way lessen the crowd. Instead, people were pouring in a continuous stream and adding to the crowd. The Punjab Express however arrived three hours earlier than was expected and it was found that Mr. Gandhi was not travelling in it. But Mr. Shaukat Ali, Dr. S. Kitchlew, Pandit Rambhuj Dutt Chaudhuri, Lala Duniband and Lala Goverdhandas were travelling in the train. Though the train was expected to stop for 20 minutes, the whistle for departure was sounded after five minutes, no sooner the leaders had got down. Some of the people on the platform actually rushed to stand opposite the engine to prevent the train moving. But fortunately the authorities, on representation being made to them allowed the train to stop to permit the leaders being taken in procession to the end of the platform to enable people seeing them well. Great enthusiasm prevailed and the train steamed amidst cries of "Jai" to the leaders.

LALA LAJPAT RAI.

INVITED BY SIND.

At a meeting of the citizens of Hyderabad (Sind), held on Thursday last, it was resolved to send a message of welcome to Lala Lajpat Rai and an invitation to visit Sind.

—P—

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Feb. 23.

The disturbance in North-west India has intensified, causing nearly general snow in Kashmir and local rain or snow in the North-West Frontier Province with few falls in Baluchistan and the north Punjab. A few falls of rain have occurred also on the south Burma coast. The chief amounts are:—Victoria Point three-quarters of an inch, Murree a quarter, Sonamarag one, Dras three quarters and Caman a quarter. Temperature is very high in North-West India.

Forecast:—Extension of rain in Sukkur tans Punjab.

THE BOLSHEVIKS.

(From a Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 23.

The Bolsheviks' claim that self-determination for nations is a prominent feature their programme is not substantiated by their actual practice. Take for example their dealings with the Bashkirs, a Sunni Mahomedan people or the mixed Finish and Tartar race inhabiting the Governments of Orenbur, Perm and the neighbouring regions. The Bashkirs desired to form a republic of their own on their own lines. This the Bolsheviks did not permit them to do, ordering them instead, to constitute a Tartar Committee on the regular Soviet lines. Dictation of this type, though a familiar feature of the Bolsheviks' policy, is in striking contrast to the professions so loudly voiced by Bolshevik leaders.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN ENGLAND.

COMMITTEE'S FINDINGS.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 23.

The report of the Committee, appointed at the instance of the Government of India to study the system of Local Government in England, has been issued as a white paper. The members emphasise the fact that the appellation "Local Government Board" as applied to the controlling authority in England is entirely misleading. There was nominally in the past a Board including several Ministers of the State, but this has never, in the course of its existence, met or transacted any business of a Board. In practice, the Local Government Board has been a Department of Government, working under a single Minister who exercised all its powers. The fiction has now been swept away, the Local Government Board having been abolished by the Act of 1919 constituting the Ministry of Health. To set up a Board of Committee with powers of control or as an intermediary between the Local Bodies and a Government Department would thus, in no sense, be in accordance with the English practice and, in our opinion, would certainly lead to friction, both with the Government Department and with the Local Bodies and to delays; and no advantage can be gained by merely copying an appellation which has never borne any real relation to the facts and has now been abandoned in England. It may be found useful for the Minister in charge to consult on occasions as he thinks fit, the committee appointed with reference to particular questions; but effective control must be in the hands of the Minister himself and we are opposed to the establishment of anything in the nature of a Standing Committee with a right to be consulted collectively on all questions or even on all questions of a particular class.

Mr. Surendranath Banerjea has added a note, suggesting the creation of a Local Government Board for Bengal, which he outlines in detail and suggests the creation of similar institutions in other provinces.

KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

SESSION IN CALCUTTA.

(From a Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 21.

Under the auspices of the Calcutta Khilafat Committee, a Khilafat Conference will be held at the Calcutta Town Hall on the 28th February. Both lodging and boarding are free for delegates coming from outside Calcutta. Maulanas Abdulkalam Azad, Shaukat Ali, Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew, with some other prominent leaders both Hindu and Muslim will attend. Preparations are in rapid progress. Great enthusiasm prevails. All Khilafat Committees and other bodies are requested to elect delegates. Their number and arrival time is to be communicated as early as possible.

RELEASED MARTIAL LAW PRISONERS.

WELCOME AT CALCUTTA.

(From a Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Feb 23.

The following Martial Law prisoners, Messrs. Chiraghdin Pahlwan, Habib Pahlwan, Tejaringh Singarasingh, Jagirsingh, Kartarsingh Manni, Gopat Lochmondas Lalchand Sardarilal Pirbuksh, Sultan Ramzan Fazaldin Shamma and Manna Sain, who were transported for life in June last, were released under the Royal Proclamation and reached Calcutta on Saturday last. They are putting up with Punjabi, merchants. To-day, they were entertained by the Calcutta Reception Committee, formed to welcomes Maulana Shaukat Ali and the Punjab leaders. Messrs. Shaukat Ali, Dr. Kitchlew Lala Dunichand, Pandit Rambhuj Dutt Chawdhary and Lala Gobhardandas breakfasted with them.

A correspondent wires from Yeotmal:—

The third Wardha Taluq Conference will be held at Pulgaon on 29th February under the presidentship of Dr. Moonji of Nagpur. Delegates and visitors will be allowed to attend the Conference free. All arrangements are adequately made up.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies returned from Ooty yesterday arriving at Mahalakshmi Station at 7-35 a.m.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd arrived Ahmedabad on Monday. Sir George received and replied to the Municipal address. In the afternoon, his Excellency held a Durbar, at which, besides the Sirdars of the Gujerat, were present Sir Chinubhoy, Sir N. P. Vakil and Mr. A. Sassabhai.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Burma leaves on the 26th instant for Delhi to discuss the Reform Scheme with the Viceroy and the Government of India returning after about a week's stay.

The Nizam as patron of Learning has issued an important firman creating a new Department of Books.

Lala Lajpatrai arrived at Delhi on Monday night, from Bombay and will stay there for a day or two.

The marriage arranged between the Hon. Jean Chesiger and Captain Lascelles will take place in Delhi on March 16th.

CABLE DELAYS.

The Superintendent Eastern Extention Telegraph Company Ltd., Madras, notifies the following delays on cablegrams:—

INDIA TO AUSTRALIA.

Full rate, 90 hours.
Deferred, 119 hours

AUSTRALIA TO INDIA.

Full rate 89 hours.
Deferred 102 hours.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

The next annual session of the Bengal Presidency Muslim League will be held at Jessore on the 21st March, 1920, Moulvi Abdul Karim has been elected President of the annual session.

* * * *

The eighth C. P. and Berar provincial Political Conference will be held at Saugor in the Easter Holidays. Mr. Bhagwan Das has been elected chairman of the Reception Committee.

* * * *

The second session of the Raipur District Landholders' and Tenants' Conference was held at Rajin on the 18th instant under the presidency of Rai Bahadur Pandit Vishnudatt Shukul.

* * * *

Our correspondent wires from Allahabad that the strike of piece compositors numbering 200 of the Government Press owing to the timely intervention of Mr. Purshotam D. Tandon has been settled amicably.

* * * *

The first Co-operative Conference of the Ahmedabad District was held at Miri, on the 15th and 16th February 1920, under the presidency of Mr. R. M. Sane, of Barsi, Divisional Honorary Organiser C. D. S.

* * * *

Our Allahabad correspondent wires.—Arrangements in connection with the first Allahabad District Conference to be held on the 28th and 29th instant under the presidency of Munshi Iswar Saran, a Vakil and prominent congress-man in progress.

* * * *

A mass meeting was held at Akola on the 20th instant, in the Bhaji Bazar mosque, Moulvi Baduruddin presiding. After various speakers had given a full history of the Ottoman Empire, a stirring appeal was made for funds and it is expected that four or five thousand will be collected and sent to the Khilafat Fund.

SIND PROVINCIAL KHILAFAT COMMITTEE.

MESSAGE TO ISLAMIC INFORMATION BUREAU.

(From a Correspondent.)

The following message has been cabled the Islamic Information Bureau, London, by Haji Abdullah Harcon, President of the Sind Provincial Khilafat Committee.

"Second Sind Khilafat Conference, Larkana. Unprecedented success. Over fifteen thousand delegates Muslims Hindus attended. Unparalleled enthusiasm prevailed; almost all Pirs, Maulvies of Sind attended. Rupees sixteen thousand collected, mostly from poor peasants. Pirsahib Jhanda promised collecting five lakhs rupees more for Khilafat fund from Sind alone. Conference lasted for three days, all sitting on floor, greeting all reference Islam's future Khilafat, holy places, Hindu-Muslim unity with shout "Allah-ho-Akbar." Resolution passed acknowledging Sultan Turkey as Khanif, appealing King-Emperor secure peace with Turkey, accordance with Islamic principles, reposing confidence Khilafat deputation headed by Moulana Mahomedally, urging punishment officials guilty starting Anti-Khilafat agitation welcoming Hindu-Muslim Unity, urging India Khilafat Committee sending deputation foreign centries, acknowledging Honourable Mr. Bhurgri's services Khilafat in England, appointing deputation Governor connection Anti-Khilafat agitation, thanking Shawkatalli, Abdul Bari and Abdul Kalam for joining Conference. Pirs, Molvis of Sind to exact oath from their disciples dissasociate themselves from enemies Khilafat and urging Muslims boycott joining Army, religious instincts of masses. Muslim population profoundly stirred on pathetic appeals for defence of Islam. Large portion audience several times moved tears. All India Khilafat Conference meets Bombay fifteenth, sixteenth February presided by Hon. Mr. Bhurgri."

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE

SHOLAPUR SESSIONS.

The U. S. Honry. Secretaries have great pleasure in announcing that the necessary arrangements to hold the 29th Bombay Provincial Conference in Sholapur are in progress and the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th of April, 1920, (Easter Holidays) are the dates provisionally fixed for the sessions. An influential Reception Committee has been formed and also the various Sub-Committees, for the work of the conference. The chairman of the Reception Committee and the President of the Conference will be shortly elected and the names will be announced immediately.

2. A suitable plot of land has been secured in the compound of late Rao Bahadur Warad's palace situated on the elevated and airy site in the city and in proximity to the Railway station, for the construction of the pandal which has been designed to accommodate more than 6,000 people. The work of construction has already begun.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTIFICATION.

The Eastern Telegraph Company Ltd., notifies communication with Livonia, Esthonia, Courland, Lettland (Latvia) and Lithuania has been restored. The charges per word are the same as for Europe via Eastern.

A Bangalore message says:—

It is proposed to hold a meeting of the ladies of Bangalore to support Mrs. Ranade and the ladies of Poona in their efforts to secure the application of the Compulsory Primary Education Act to the ladies of Poona.

AMERICA'S FUTURE POLICY

PRINCIPLE OF UNIVERSAL TRAINING APPROVED.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, Feb. 20.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Feb. 23.

WASHINGTON.—The Military Committee of the House of Representatives by 13 votes to 9 has approved the principle of universal military traning as the nation's future policy.

THE TAGUS AT PLYMOUTH.

CASES OF ILLNESS DURING VOYAGE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.
Recd. 11 a.m., Feb. 23.

The "Tagus" has arrived at Plymouth with 800 troops from India, Mesopotamia and Afghanistan. There were fifty cases of illness during the voyage and these had to be landed at Aden, Port Said and Malta.

GERMANY'S DEBT.

REPUBLIC OWES 204 MILLIARDS OF MARKS.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Feb. 23.

BERLIN.—Erzberger, presiding at the Conference on the question of Germany's debt, estimated that the Republic would owe 204 milliards of marks on March 20th next, a hundred milliards of which were Treasury Bills not bearing interest.

SPOTTED TYPHUS IN NARVA.

12,000 CASES REPORTED.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Feb. 23.

STOCKHOLM.—A message from Helsingfors states that there are 12,000 cases of spotted typhus in Narva and the surrounding districts.

THIRTY MALTESE REPATRIATED FROM CANADA.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.
Recd. 11 a.m., Feb. 23.

NEW YORK.—Thirty immigrants from Malta to Canada have been ordered to be repatriated in compliance with the request of the Canadian immigration officials who state that they have recently been instructed from Ottawa that no more Maltese were to be received.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.
Recd. 1-45 a.m., Feb. 24.

Messrs. Montagu's silver report says—The record fall in the price on the 13th inst., was due to the temporary selling by China combined with free selling by the Continent. The steady rally ensued, encouraged by inquiry from China and elsewhere. The substratum of strength in the silver position is evidenced by this strong reaction, despite adverse influences connected with the approach of the Chinese New Year, heavy sales of melted coin from the Continent and free realisation of plate, etc. The latter is so considerable that trade has been more than supplied from it.

PAY OF MADRAS TELEGRAPH DEPT.

STAFF'S REPRESENTATION TO AUTHORITIES.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Feb. 21.

The Postal and R.M.S. staff have sent a message to H. E. the Viceroy, Sir George Barnes and Mr. G. R. Clarke, Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs deploring the meagre pay and exclusion of three departments from the Committee of Enquiry appointed to inquire into conditions of service of the Telegraph staff.

TRADE RETURNS FOR JANUARY.

PREVIOUS RECORDS BEATEN.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 22.

The Trade returns for January 1920 published by the Department of Statistics show that the values of imports and exports exceeded all previous records. Imports amounted to £16718000, an increase of £4756,000 and exports (including re-exports) £20,715,000, an increase of £4,178,000 as compared with the corresponding month 1919.

LORD MESTON' COMMITTEE IN RANGOON.

MANY BODIES REFUSED EVIDENCE.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Feb. 20.

Lord Meston's Committee completed the hearing of evidence to-day sooner than expected as owing to the various cases the Burma witnesses invited did not attend. The Burmese Chamber of Committee declined in view of the fact that the political status of the Province has not yet been defined. Others were ill or complained of short notice and deputations that had gone to England were in Mandalay and had not answered the invitation.

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[ESTABLISHED 1888]

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, February 24, 1920.

AN ENGLISHMAN ON INDIA.

All that globe-trotters could say about the phenomena of Indian nationalism has been said, and we have reached a stage when an ordinary collection of impressions, without constructive proposals, on Indian affairs, strikes us as boring. Ten years ago the events connected with India's awakening were, in the eyes of experienced officials, a suspicious tangle, and cold-weather tourists, with no prejudices or prepossessions, were able to read the meaning of events better than official spokesmen. When developments in India were summed up in the term Indian unrest, there was the sinister suggestion that the motives of nationalism were not worthy of the approval of sane, high-minded people. How much the standpoint of critics has changed may be seen in the increased tolerance of critics. Not long ago the merit of critics consisted of the facility with which they could weave incidents of crime with the growth of Indian nationalism; veiled suggestions had to be used in abundance to express the suspicions of hostile observers and to reflect the confusion of mind from which they suffered. Now, if we see a statement on Indian nationalism which seeks to take stories of ill-will and subversion into its texture, the trick is not only revolting, but it is laughed out as too absurd for notice. In fact it is admitted that people can dream of and work for their national self-realisation without breaking any of the commandments of God. The true sympathiser of India, so long as he expresses himself in words, can make his influence felt in favour of Home Rule without losing caste with his countrymen. Active workers in the cause of nationalism are still pursued with suspicion and slander, but the concept of Home Rule has received acceptation at the hands of even the most subservient Imperialist. So far it has been a moral victory with promise of great achievement; and no exposition of Indian affairs is possible with a fund of sensational information about forces, dreadful and unseen, operating against the heavenly conditions of official rule. Mr. Ramsay Macdonald's "Awakening of India," though it was a great and searching study, was received by some of his critics as the hasty and superficial account of impressions gathered in India. The latest book of Mr. Macdonald in India will be acknowledged to be a real study of the Indian polity with suggestions important to officials and publicists alike. Mr. Macdonald takes India as a live, going concern; his book would have been vastly more interesting if he had written it after the Reform Act and it would have been more influential in showing up the defects of Indian administration, if it had been published a year before, when the question of reforms was being discussed. Still Mr. Macdonald's "Government of India" is a vivid, if rather brief, critical study of the Indian problem in all its aspects.

Parts of the book were evidently sketched in the mind of the author when he was in India as a member of the Public Services Commission, and his conclusions verified by local study. A review of the whole book is liable to suffer from brevity, and therefore the parts that are historical and descriptive in each chapter may be left without remarks. As to the spirit of administration, Mr. Macdonald has no illusions about its adaptability. "A Civil Service" he observes, "must be a passing form of administration. It is essentially a bureaucracy, not inspired but only checked, by public opinion, and as self-government is developed through Legislatures, Civil Service control becomes intolerable, irrespective of whether it has done its work efficiently or inefficiently." A special chapter is devoted to the position of the Indian Civil Service, its recruitment, its emoluments and the claims of Indians to have it as an Indian institution subordinate to the Government as in other countries and not constituting the Government itself. "When Clive tried to purge him of corruption he objected, and revolted against the interference with his power and privileges, and the most kindly of his critics have a suspicion that prestige and privilege have not ceased to influence him perhaps a little too much since. His latest manifesto against the Montagu-Chelmsford Report is evidence that that tradition has not died out." Traditions do not die of a sudden when nursed in strength; but we should have liked Mr. Macdonald better if he had himself appeared before the Joint Committee and corroborated in word, as he has in print, the view of the Congress leaders that Civilians, as arrogant dictators of policy, had better make their bow and retire. The admission to the Civil Service of Indians, has always been a sore point. Mr. Macdonald without any attempt at periphrasis says: "We have to admit without any cavil that the Government of India has been opposed to the general employment of Indians." The writer next recalls the pledges broken in the interests of service-interests since 1833; and the impression left in one's mind is that of the enormous harm done to the country by the evasion of promises for selfish purposes. The writer proceeds to approach the prospect of overhauling the service which has done so much to keep Indians out of bounds. If India is to remain a subject country, the need of a permanent nucleus of British officials is obvious; in that case, Indians will not be fellow-subjects with Britishers, because their fate will depend on the ruling will of British men and women who are voters. The talk of equal citizenship would be humbug so long as artificial rights are preserved for non-Indians. If India is to be "kept" by the rule of a number of Britishers as a weak appanage of Britain, the claim of the great nucleus stands without challenge. "For myself," says Mr. Macdonald, "I have come to take the other view. I believe that the Imperial connection can be kept by a self-governing India, enjoying, with the appropriate modifications, Dominion privileges of Home Rule. I believe that our ancestors were wise when they decided that if Indians showed themselves capable of filling administrative posts of their own Government, no obstacle should be put in their way." So much for the wisdom of ancestors, and the folly of their successors. The writer laments the impropriety of the report of the Public Services Commission after the war and also of the remarks in the Montagu-Chelmsford Report. "Our conception of the functions of the service must now be altered. I then thought of the possibilities of twenty years from 1914. The twenty years have gone and twenty have been added to them."

Discussions on finance on old lines are now devoid of reality. We wish that Mr. Macdonald had tackled the subject with reference to the novel conditions of the reform scheme and the distribution of financial responsibility it involves. If another edition of the book is contemplated, we would suggest the entire recasting of the chapter on expenditure and the giving of more space to the subject of Indians in the Army which has now come to the fore front. The question of tariffs is prefaced by a warning. There is a tendency to look upon the erection of tariffs on nationalist as well as capitalist lines. "Whoever has visited the working class districts of Bombay, with their squalid overcrowding, their filthy dens of disease, their insanitary puddles and stinks, will pause before welcoming or aiding any rapid strengthening of the economic influences which maintain them, until at any rate, a public opinion and body of legislation have been created to protect the people whose labours will be necessary for the new factories." The plea is that legislation for the enriching of the classes at the neglect of the "masses" should not be thrust in front of the responsibilities of social relief. Sir Dinshaw Wacha, recently, remarked in the Imperial Council that mill-owners should give liberal wages and that they had no responsibility concerning the housing of workers. The answer is that the State has the responsibility of seeing to it that the workers live in decent conditions or checking congestion or even promoting dispersal, if such is needed. Mr. Macdonald is impressed with the feasibility of placing a duty on exports that are Indian monopolies and says that the easiest step for the relief of burdens is the imposition of a duty on jute. On the question of expenditure, the suggestions are worthy of consideration. There are two fundamental considerations which are real to him. The first is that India needs more State expenditure; the second, that India cannot stand an increase in the burden of taxation. The solution recommended is the transfer of unfair obligations borne by India. Publicists will shortly be at a loss to discover means of raising money; the taxation of the rich beyond a certain point, will be reimbursed by them from the hands of the poor who will have to pay in the shape of higher prices. Mr. Macdonald makes an open attack on India's military expenditure and the necessity of readjusting the burdens cast on Indian finance. A large part of the army—Mr. Macdonald estimates it at one-half,—is an Imperial Army, is required for purposes other than Indian and therefore its cost should be met from Imperial and not Indian funds. The voluble talk about India's contributions about the army and navy is wide of the mark; those who keep an Empire must bear at least part of the charges that pertain to the aggregate advantage of all. "When we stationed troops in other parts of the Empire," he says "we did not charge them upon the colonies; but in India we have the influence of the dead hand" The unnatural obligations borne by India are accumulated as part of her public debts. That is the price of past annexationist ventures. But even in the present, the entire cost of the Army, drilled and trained and kept for Imperial purposes, should not be cast on India. The theory is that we "borrow" troops and we pay. "Borrow" is an excellent word. We wish that some of our publicists who are thrilled with the righteousness of the next dawn, will cast about for the ways of finding money for the purpose. To think of getting it by limitless taxation is to invite ruin on the poor who must ultimately suffer. It is chimerical. There must be retrenchment as well as the transfer of unfair burdens. What ought to be treated as Imperial obligation is always thrust on us. To take a small example, the margin of Exchange Compensation Allowance should have been met by Britain which manipulated Indian Currency. But now that there are incomparable advantages in making remittances, the services enjoy the permanent addition of the sum! It is of course a case of "Heads I win, tails you lose!" We think there ought to be a definite and vigorous agitation with regard to the burden of our military responsibilities. Mr. Macdonald thinks we have reached the end of our tether in respect of increased taxation—a conclusion which is correct.

A THREATENED NUISANCE.

On Saturday last we found the following notice, in large type and with Gujerati and Marathi translations attached to it, confronting us on the walls of the building just opposite the premises of the "Bombay Chronicle" Press:—

"NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that Messrs. Nasserwanji R. Mistry and Maneckji R. Patel have presented an application to the Collector of Bombay for permission to remove their refreshment room for the retail sale of foreign liquors from the ground floor of house No. 4—6, in Rampart Row, Fort, to compartments Nos. 4 and 6 of House No. 10, belonging to N. M. Petit (Charity Fund) at Medows Street, Fort. If any one residing in the neighbourhood of the proposed shop has any objections to urge, he should communicate them in writing to the undersigned within 15 days from this date.

J. D. GHANDY,

Asst. Collector of Excise, Bombay.

for Collector of Bombay."

BOMBAY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE:

Excise Department,

Dated 21-2-1920.

As the Collector is anxious to ascertain the views of residents in the neighbourhood of the proposed liquor shop in Medows Street, we hope the residents concerned will leave the Collector in no doubt whatever regarding their feelings in the matter. So far as we have been able to gather from the few residents who have perused the notice, we have no hesitation in saying that their sentiment is one of emphatic disapproval of the outrageous step proposed by the Excise authorities and the proprietor of the shop. We are also sure that almost the entire neighbourhood of the proposed shop will with one voice protest against the location of a retail liquor shop in its midst. If the premises, in which the Temple Bar is now located, are being acquired for other purposes, so much the greater reason that the license of this shop should be allowed to lapse than that it should be transferred to a locality where it is not at all wanted and where it would be a very great nuisance. There are restaurants like Cornaglia's and Watson's, to which those who wish to slake their thirst with spirituous drinks can resort. The presence of the existing two or three shops, within the radius of a hundred yards, is already creating enough nuisance to residents of Medows Street and adjoining localities. The nightly uproars and street brawls, in which the soldiers and the sailors unfortunately enough, figure so prominently, are disgusting. We do not want the locality to be made more unsightly than it is at present. If the license of the Temple Bar is to be retained, let the shop be shifted to some less prominent place. What is the motive behind the proposed transfer of the shop to Medows Street? Is it the greater attractions of Medows Street, which, since the opening of the New Share Bazaar, has become more crowded, day and night than formerly? The proposed liquor shop will be in close proximity to the New Share Bazaar and perhaps the liquor dealers count on securing a large clientele from among the fraternity which haunts the Stock Exchange. We do not suggest that these are the motives behind the proposed transfer, but we do emphatically maintain that a shop in front of the Share Bazaar will exercise a most baneful influence on the thousands who attend the Bazaar. The authorities of the New Stock Exchange should immediately move in the matter, call if necessary a public meeting under the auspices of the Exchange and send a strongly-worded and largely-signed protest to the Collector against the proposed location of the liquor shop. The residents of Medows Street, who value the decencies of life, would also do well to communicate their disapproval within the prescribed period. For ourselves, our Press, employing as it does a large number of workmen, has every reason to protest emphatically against the location of the shop. The shop will be a great nuisance to the entire press. By the way, is there any Advisory Body that looks after these thing in Front Ward? We hope not, or else it must be sleeping in entire oblivion of the outrage contemplated by the Excise Department.

Notes of the Day.

War Criminals.

After threatening the German Government with various penalties in default of the surrender of war criminals, the Allies have yielded to the proposal of a trial in Germany, and no would blame them of having taken a step of imprudence. It was perhaps too much to expect the German Government to collect war-criminals in obedience to the Allies and deliver them to the justice of their impartial trial. The resistance of the German Government had nothing to do with the guilt or innocence of the generals and statesman included in the lists prepared by the Allied Governments after laborious sifting and review. If German Ministers had tried to capture their criminals, they would not have got anybody to help them in the process, and their efforts would have ended in an upheaval; and the prowess of Allied troops would not have been, in that case, equal to the task of arresting the criminals for trial. In the case of the ex-Kaiser, it is equally doubtful if Holland would yield to the dictation of the Allies if they are not prepared to employ force, and that is an alternative which is neither just nor inviting. The compromise of a trial in Germany of the soldiers and generals accused by the Allies will take a long time to materialise. It is true that Germany in declining to essay the impossible task of arresting her erstwhile heroes, did stand for the breach of the Treaty. But it is being increasingly felt that all the clauses of the Treaty are not equally feasible of execution, though they might have had their electoral value.

Rally to the Congress.

As had been anticipated by all who knew his sturdy patriotism, Mr. S. Srinivas Iyengar, who has just discarded the shackles of Advocate-Generalship of Madras, has taken the earliest opportunity of rallying to the cause of the Congress. In his opinion the necessity for supporting the Congress as an institution is more paramount than ever and he has little sympathy with those who seek to discredit the National Assembly. The accession of a leader of the standing of Mr. Iyengar to the Congress is a gain, the importance and significance of which at the present moment cannot be exaggerated. His appeal to the Moderates, who love to call themselves "Liberals," not to secede from the Congress, whatever their differences of opinion from the more advanced wing of the Congress, will not be in vain, at least as regards the leaders of the Moderate Party in Madras. None of the Moderate leaders, not even Mr. Sastri, has been able to convince any one outside the very small circle of their immediate friends and henchmen, that their secession from the Congress is justified on any sane grounds. We know the secession will be a temporary one, but so long as it continues it will have a baneful effect—not on the Congress as such, but on national unity. Differences there will be and there are bound to be, but let them be within the Congress, not outside it.

INDIAN STATES.

WHAT TO DO WITH THEM

I.

What is to be the place of the Indian States in the India of the present and, still more, of the future? This is a question which demands very earnest and careful consideration, which it has not hitherto received. It presents a problem, as complex as it is insistent, which must be solved satisfactorily if India is to become a self-respecting and self-governing country. We [illegible] of articles in the course of which the writer will explore the needs of the situation and suggest the remedies that, in his opinion, are called for.

Now that we are awakening to a new life to a world full of fresh dreams and many possibilities, now that we are forming ourselves into a nation—in the sense in which Western political philosophy understands it, we must open our eyes wide, to see India *as a whole*. In former times, our outlook on our country was full and comprehensive. To the Indian of the Moghul times, the provinces of Bengal, Maharashtra, or Gujerat, were just as much a part of India as the Punjab or Rajputana. But from the last century, this large and natural vision of ours was almost destroyed, and we began to think unnaturally in terms of British India,—and the "Native" States. The inhabitants of the former have become almost unconscious of the existence of the latter; and if made conscious of their existence on some occasion, most of them contemptuously dismiss the subject, by saying, "O, bother the Indian Princes! Their territories had better be confiscated by the British Government!" Now, is this attitude fair or rational? Is it *patriotism* to exaggerate the importance of some parts of India at the expense of the others?

Part and Parcel of India.

The Indian States are a part and parcel of the sacred soil of India. Their minds are formed by the same confluence of forces which formed those of what is now called "British India". Their memories glow with the same chivalry, romance, and poetry of the past as ours do. They aspire after the same finite and infinite goals as we do. We must remember, that amongst them, are to be found the descendants of Rana Pertap and Shivaji, that the blood of our great Mahomedan kings of the past is flowing in their veins. It was on their soil that many of our talented thinkers, poets, and artists met, expounded their thoughts, sang their songs, and were encouraged to express to divine sense of form and colour that was within them. In spite of the gross, commercial times, remember the lesson taught by our ancestors? Where, in what large town of British India, is the hard encouraged to cultivate his art,—an art which teaches history in such a manner as to make patriotism a thing of living flame and fire? In what part of British India today, are we honouring and rewarding artists, as they used to be honoured and rewarded by our kings of old?

Good out of Evil.

It must be admitted that the Indian States have degenerated very much at present. The forces of life have become so stagnant within the [illegible] no new ideals are born from them, to irradiate and fertilize the rest of India. The corpses of the old ideas apparently seem to be lying there, and obstructing their path to new ventures and a fair future. This is so because they have not yet adapted themselves to new circumstances and hopes, because they have not yet been turned by the breath of the enlivening time-spirit. However, there is nothing like unmixed regret in this life. In their very backwardness there lie the germ of a lofty hope. In their conservatism will be found those very [illegible] to restore the much-shaken mental equilibrium of British India. If they have not gained much from the new spirit yet, they have at least retained their essential "Indianity." We in British India, have unfortunately lost our sense of the past, and are flying about like feathers hither and thither, incapable of distinguishing between the momentary and the Eternal Idea. If they have not moved with the time-spirit, they have also not become its slaves to the same extent as we have become. And it is, therefore, by the union of the new spirit which is directing us, and the old spirit which they have preserved that we shall produce a great future for India.

Japan's Example.

The problem with which we are now concerned, is how to make the Indian States happier and healthier. We shall discuss in a series of articles, what measures the British Government, the present Sovereign or rather the Super-Sovereign Power in India (since many of our Princes are "Sovereign") might adopt, in order to make the Indian Princes more self-respecting. They are labouring under many disabilities which, if removed, would make them capable of doing much good to their country. We shall also discuss what steps they themselves should take, if they wish to improve their States, and be respected by their own people as well as by other Indians—and by the rest of the world also. A sovereign, by true liberalism, high statesmanship, and broad vision can achieve wonders. Less than sixty years ago, Japan was in a feudal state. But with profound wisdom, helped by the advice of great ministers, its Emperor transformed it into a modern State in less than half a century. It was looked down upon as a contemptible little island in the Mid-Victorian period; but it is now respected as a First Class Power, whose friendship is sought by all the other Great Powers of the world, and whose enmity not one of them would like to provoke. What was this magical transformation—almost reminiscent of the Arabian Nights,—due to? It was due to a judicious mixture of the Old and the New, to the active and ardent co-operation of the Sovereign and people in the work of uplifting their country. And if this was possible for one Oriental ruler to do, why should it not be possible for other Oriental rulers—the Indian Princes,—to do also?

CONSTANTINOPLE AND TURKS.

DISCUSSION OF CESSION URGED.

DEFERRED TILL MARCH 1ST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Feb. 23.

In the House of Commons to-day Sir Donald Maclean urged the discussion of the cession of Constantinople to the Turks and also the position of the Armenians in Cilicia.

Mr. Lloyd George replied that the discussion would at present be very inopportune and suggested that the discussion should take place on March 1st. He gave an assurance that the Government would not commit itself further in the matter prior to the discussion.

MULLAH'S POWER IN SOMALILAND.

HOW IT WAS BROKEN DOWN.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Feb. 23.

The Air Ministry, describing the air force unit which assisted to break the Mullah's power in Somaliland, mentions that one aeroplane was fitted up as an aerial ambulance for stretcher cases with an attendant. The preliminary operations included preparation of aerodromes and advanced landing grounds. The aeroplanes from Berbera began the campaign with great effect and bombed the Mullah's headquarters at Medishi, two hundred miles distant, and the Fort of Jidati on three successive days. The machines descended to a low altitude and inflicted heavy casualties. The fleeing Dervishes scattered after which the military continued according to the plan. It is ascertained that the Mullah narrowly escaped being bombed. His uncle was killed alongside him and the Mullah's clothes were singed. The air force later twice located and dispersed the Mullah's party. The Mullah with only seventy horsemen was last heard of escaping towards the Italian territory. The air force operations have reduced the Mullah from a strong power in land to a fugitive. The problems which exercised the minds of the Protectorate Government for seventeen years at the expenditure of millions has now been dealt with at the minimum cost.

THE EX-KAISER.

HOLLAND PREPARED TO DEPORT HIM CONDITIONALLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., Feb. 23.

AMSTERDAM.—It is understood that the Dutch are prepared to deport the Kaiser if his presence in Holland is considered to be a danger to the security of Europe.

CROWN PRINCE'S OFFER TO SURRENDER HIMSELF.

ALLIES NOT TO REPLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 21.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Feb. 23.

A telegram from Paris says that the Allies have decided not to reply to the telegram which they received from the Crown Prince offering to surrender himself in place of the war criminals in the Allies' list.

SIR P. SASSOON.

TO BE PARLIAMENTARY PRIVATE SECRETARY TO PREMIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.
Recd. 11 a.m., Feb. 23.

Sir P. Sassoon, a member of Parliament for Hythe, has been appointed the Prime Minister's Private Secretary.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., Feb. 23.

The appointment of Sir P. Sassoon is that of Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Premier.

SIR J. C. BOSE.

ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY'S AWARD OF HONY. L. L. D.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., Feb. 23.

The Aberdeen University has decided to confer the honorary Doctorship of Laws on Sir J. C. Bose.

SIR SANKARAN NAIR.

RECEIVED BY THE KING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Feb. 23.

The King to-day received Sir Sankaran Nair in audience.

PALESTINE AND MESPOT.

THEIR FUTURE.

MAJOR ORMSBY-GORE'S SCHEME OF GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.
Recd. 11 a.m., Feb. 23.

Major Ormsby Gore, speaking before the Central Asian Society on the future control of Palestine and Mesopotamia, said that the Society advocated the Government of India's surrender of all responsibilities, west of the entrance to the Persian Gulf, establishment of separate ministry under a separate secretary, control of this Middle East territory by a new small and very efficient civil service and reduction of military garrison to the minimum. The possibilities of peace, progress and development in these new areas were amazing if these changes were brought into effect.

ALLIED PRESSURE ON PORTE.

WILL IT BE EFFECTIVE?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.
Recd. 9 a.m. Feb. 23.

In the House of Commons Major Ormsby-Gore asked whether the Allied pressure on the Porte to cease Armenian massacres was likely to be effective since the Nationalists who were carrying out massacres did not recognise the authority of the Porte. Mr. Bonar Law replied that there was some connection between the Nationalist movement and the Turkish Government and the action taken by the Allies ought to affect anybody concerned for the continuance of the Turkish nationality.

M. DESCHANEL.

FORMALLY INSTALLED AS PRESIDENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., Feb. 23.

PARIS.—M. Deschanel was to-day installed in the Presidency with the usual ceremony.

MR. SYDNEY ARMITAGE-SMITH.

PERSIA'S NEW FINANCIAL ADVISER

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.
Recd. 11 a.m., Feb. 23.

Mr. Sydney Armitage-Smith, Assistant Secretary to the Treasury, has been appointed financial adviser to the Persian Government in accordance with the Anglo-Persian agreement. He will proceed to Teheran soon.

BRITON'S LOAN TO ALLIES.

TOTAL AMOUNT £1,196,000,000.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Feb. 23.

Replying to Mr. Gratton Doyle, Mr. Chamberlain said that Britain had loaned to Russia for war purposes £568,000,000, to France £470,500,000, to Belgium £86,500,000, and to other Allies £71,000,000 sterling. This was exclusive of the advances for reconstruction purposes.

PENSIONS OF INDIAN ARMY OFFICERS.

QUESTION OF REVISION OF RULES UNDER CONSIDERATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.
Recd. 11 a.m., Feb. 23.

In the House of Commons replying to Sir John Rees who asked if the past and the present pensions of the Indian Army officers would be brought into a line with the increases granted to the officers of the Navy and the British Army, Mr. Fisher stated that the Imperial Government was now considering the question of revision of pensions with the Government of India. The question of improving the position of the widows and children of the deceased officers was for the Ministry of Pensions.

WHY MRS. BESANT WAS ENABLED TO RETURN TO INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.
Recd. 11 a.m., Feb. 23.

Replying to Mr. Lyle who asked why Mrs. Besant was enabled to return to India while a great number of soldiers' wives were awaiting passages Mr. Fisher said that a certain number of passages were reserved for the military and civilians respectively. Mrs. Besant came under the latter class for which the soldiers' wives were not eligible.

Indians in East Africa.

LETTERS FROM M[illegible]. C. F. ANDREWS.

II.

Fortunately, when these accusations of immorality brought against the Indians in East Africa were brought to the test of fact, the evidence was forthcoming and it was conclusive. During a whole month I carried on my enquiries from every possible source—from doctors, from hospital returns, from Indians themselves, from trustworthy unprejudiced Europeans who had had experience of Indian life at first hand,—and the evidence in my possession accumulated, showing most convincingly that this supreme reason which was given by the Economic Commission for excluding Indians from the whole of Africa was nothing but a false accusation.

Authoritative Evidence.

But the greatest proof of all came to me when I was lying ill in the hospital in Kampala, Uganda. I had gone there and had been taken suddenly ill and at first I was greatly distressed because my illness meant a complete upset of my own programme and I had to cancel many engagements. But I found that Providence had been guiding me all the while for when I asked from Dr. Albert Cook,—who has had the largest and widest experience of any doctor in East Africa, and whose reputation is greatest of all,—whether the Indians were a moral or an immoral people, he told me at once that he had found them most moral. He then gave me a signed document stating that it was his deliberate opinion after more than twenty years' experience in East Africa, that there was less disease among the Indians, owing to immoral causes, than among the people belonging to any other community. I also received from the Prime Minister of Uganda, Sir Afolo Kagwa, on behalf of the Uganda Parliament and People a testemonial signed and registered to the like effect.

Unwarranted Calumny.

I had endeavoured all along to obtain copy of the evidence on which the Economic Commission (appointed by Govt.) had based their conclusions. I could not obtain a copy anywhere. At last a European whom I visited lent me his own copy. On receiving it, I looked up all the passages under the heads of "Indians" or "Asiatics". To my amazement found, when I had read them all through very carefully, that there was not a word of substantiating evidence in any of them. This gross calumny had been signed and published and circulated by the Economic Commission without any proof whatever.

This was the fixed test that had been wanting. It completed the case I had to show. I published at once in the papers the whole of the facts gathered together and after they had appeared, I waited for some days expecting some answer to my statements. But, up to the time of my departure, no reply whatever had been given.

A Chapter Closed.

Most happily the whole issue has now been settled in Parliament itself. When Mr. T. J. Bennett M.P., asked the Colonial Secretary whether the charges brought against Indians had been noticed by the Colonial Office and whether the Colonial Secretary agreed with them, the answer was given that the charges and the conclusions of the Economic Commission Report *had* been noticed, but that neither the Imperial Government nor the East African Protectorate Government agreed with them.

This reply may be regarded as closing a very important chapter in East African Indian History.

DEADWEIGHT DEBT OF GREAT BRITAIN.

REDUCTION BY A UBRTANTIAL MARIN.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Feb. 23.

In the House of Lords, replying to Lord Buckmaster, Lord Hilton said that the total deadweight debt of Great Britain on February 14th was £7,913,000,000 sterling being a reduction of £85,000,000, as compared with December 31st. The debt due to the United States was £985,000,000, and to other foreign Powers, including Japan and the Neutrals, £150,000,000.

INTERPRETERS OF RUSSIAN.

QUESTION ON C NCELLATION OF ARRANGEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.
Recd. 11 a.m., Feb. 23.

Replying to Mr. Norton Griffiths, Mr. Fisher said that he had referred to the Government of India with regard to the alleged cancellation of the arrangement under which officers requalifying after five years as first-class interpreters of Russian should receive £75 sterling besides £120 paid in the first instance

REVISION OF RATES INDIAN ARMY.

"TO BE SETTLED SHORTLY."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., Feb. 23.

Replying to Col. Yate in the House of Commons, Dr. Fisher said he hoped that the revised rates of pensions of the Indian Army officers and the Indian Medical Service would be settled shortly. The revised rates of the unemployed pay were being considered. He was awaiting the views of the Government of India with regard to the revision of rates of pensions of officers of the Indian Marine.

GENERAL ENGINEERING CONGRESS.

PHILIPPINE VOTES $10,000 FOR ITS DELEGATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., Feb. 23.

BATAVIA, Feb. 18.—The Philippine Government has voted ten thousand dollars for delegating ten representatives to the General Engineering Congress to be held in Batavia next May.

SILVER COINAGE BILL.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN TO MOVE AMENDMENT FOR EXCEPTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.
Recd. 11 a.m., Feb. 23.

The House of Commons to-day passed the second reading of the Silver Coinage Bill providing for reduction of fineness from 925 to 500. Mr. Chamberlain pointed out that the Bill only affected the coinage of the United Kingdom, wherever it was current. He announced his intention of moving an amendment making it clear that in the case of the Dominions, which were affected, this coinage would not be made a legal tender except with the consent of the local Government.

COVENANTED RAILWAY EMPLOYEES IN INDIA.

RECENT MEASURES ON CONDITIONS OF SERVICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.
Recd. 11 a.m., Feb. 23.

In the House of Commons, replying to questions by Captain Bowyer as regards the conditions of service of the covenanted railway employees in India, Mr. Fisher outlined the recent measures with regard to the payment of the increments with respect to the increased cost of living which Mr. Bowyer desired should be expedited.

Mr. Fisher said he was asking for further pariculars from the Government of India and would consider the granting of free passages to the covenanted employees coming home on leave. As regards representations made by the covenanted employees with reference to the discrepancy between their wages and awards granted to all trades in England (which Mr. Bowyer alleged the Indian Railway Board had totally rejected), Mr. Fisher said that their pay had recently been substantially increased and while the Government of India did not consider that further increase was at present required, the constantly changing conditions were receiving close attention. He was awaiting further particulars from the Government of India. He was about to consider the question of applying to the covenanted employees the recently adopted rules for other Government of India officers under which furlough on half-pay might be exchanged for a shorter period on full pay.

SHAH OF PERSIA ARRIVES AT CANNES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., Feb. 23.

The Shah has arrived at Cannes.

SERIOUS SITUATION IN CRIMEA.

APPREHENDED BOLSHEVIK TRIUMPH.

REPORT FROM CONSTANTINOPLE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Feb. 23.

The correspondent of the Associated Press at Constantinople depicts a serious situation in Crimea. He declares that the Allied officials apprehend a general Bolshevik triumph through dissension, also that the Reds may reach the Isthmus across the ice.

Ten thousand persons at Sebastopol are most anxious to leave the city, while eleven thousand refugees have arrived from Odessa. Typhus is raging.

The Allied warships at Sebastopol are unable to evacuate the population owing to the absence of authority from their respective Governments and no ports are available to accommodate the refugees.

BOLSHEVIKS OBTAIN FOOTING NEAR MANICH.

DON COSSACKS GIVE HEAVY DEFEAT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Feb. 23.

A War Office communiqué states that the Bolsheviks have obtained a footing on the south bank of the Manich, but further north-west the Don Cossacks have heavily defeated the Dumenko's cavalry and driven across the Don.

BOLSHEVIST AGENTS AT KABUL.

GOVERNMENT CAREFULLY WATCHING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.
Recd. 11 a.m., Feb. 23.

Replying to Sir John Rees, Mr. Fisher said that the Imperial Government and the Government of India were carefully watching the matter of the presence of the Bolshevist agents at Kabul.

POLAND VERSUS SOVIET RUSSIA.

ALLEGED GERMAN PLAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 21.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Feb. 23.

COPENHAGEN.—Litvinoff asserts that Germany is entertaining a plan to involve Poland in war with Soviet Russia with a view to taking the opportunity to reconquer the last eastern provinces.

BRITAIN AND BOLSHEVIKS.

RUMOUR OF PEACE UNFOUNDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., Feb. 23.

COPENHAGEN.—There is no foundation for the report of Peace negotiations between Britain and the Bolsheviks.

PREMIER'S NEGOTIATIONS WITH LITVINOFF.

STATEMENT A "PURE FABRICATION"

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Feb. 23.

The statement that Mr. Lloyd George and Signor Nitti have consented to negotiate with Litvinoff, is authoritatively described as a pure fabrication.

PRESENT OUTLOOK OF THE COALITION.

PREMIER TO ADDRESS A PRIVATE MEETING.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Feb. 23.

A meeting of the Parliamentary Liberal Party to-day unanimously decided to invite Mr. Lloyd George to address a private meeting on the present outlook of the Coalition and his exact attitude regarding Liberalism. The Chairman, Mr. G. Lambert, referred to the desirability of reconciliation between the Coalitionists and the Asquithians. He said that the new fight was whether all the industry should be nationalised or Labour desired turning this country of free citizens into automatons of bureaucracy.

CABLE ITEM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON.—The Supreme Court of Columbia has granted a temporary injunction restraining the Shipping Board from selling former German liners.

THE PRESS SUFFERERS

MOST TO BE RELIEVED.

BOMBAY GOVERNOR'S ORDER.

A Bombay Government Press Note dated February, 20, says:

"The Governor of Bombay in Council has been pleased to direct that, of the orders now in force requiring the deposit of securities under the Indian Press Act, 1910, by 46 presses and 8 newspapers, such orders shall in the case of 34 presses and 5 newspapers be cancelled and the securities deposited returned."

"GRIEVANCES OF INDIAN PRESS."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read with much interest the special supplement to this day's issue of the "Bombay Chronicle," which is devoted to setting forth the "Grievances of the Indian Press". It is represented that the existing laws in India grievously and unjustly hamper the freedom of the Indian Press.

May I be permitted, Sir, to make one comment upon this? It is that the case against the claim is established by the Press itself. India's newspapers of to-day seem to me to furnish a final and complete answer to the claim that their freedom has been interfered with, for anyone who studies their columns cannot fail to be struck by the fact that, without apparent let or hindrance, they publish attacks upon criticism of, and threats to the governing authority, rather more extreme in tone than any that one sees in the newspapers of the free and democratic Western world. In the same issue of your esteemed journal which includes this supplement of "grievances," you publish a letter from a correspondent, urging that a certain appeal be made to the British Government, and truculently adding in advance that: "If the appeal fails then India should declare publicly that she has no faith in the British administration, and should have Home Rule as early as possible". If words mean anything that is a clear enough threat; yet I venture to prophesy, Sir, that no official action of any sort or kind will be taken against your journal because of this. Indeed, your journal, like many another in this land of "grievances", contains matter equally outspoken every day, and in this way, as it seems to me, rather stultifies the "grievances" claim.—I am Sir, Yours, etc.,

ONE OF YOUR REGULAR READERS.

SEPARATE REPRESENTATION OF NON-BRAHMINS.

INSTRUCTION TO GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.
Recd. 11 a.m., Feb. 23.

Replying to Major Ormsby Gore, Mr. Fisher said that the only instruction sent to the Governor of Madras as regards the framing of franchise rules governing the representation of the non-Brahmins in Madras was the explanation that such separate representation by means of reservation of seats did not mean establishment of separate electorates consisting only of the non-Brahmins. The Viceroy had reported on January 26th that Lord Willingdon was hopeful of speedily settling matter.

GERMANY'S MILITARY STRENGTH.

SUPREME COUNCIL'S CONCESSION WITH REGARD TO REDUCTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.
Recd. 9 a.m. Feb. 23.

Mr. Lloyd George as President of the Supreme Council has to-day written to the German charge d'affaires in London stating that he has received intimation from the President of the Commission of Control in Berlin pointing out the difficulty with which the German Government will be confronted if the Allies insist on the reduction of military strength under the Peace Treaty to a hundred thousand by March 31st next. This date was fixed in the belief that the Treaty would come into operation much earlier. The Supreme Council has decided to permit reduction to be two-hundred thousand by April 10th and a hundred thousand by July 10.

GERMAN MILITARY FORCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Feb. 23.

Replying to Sir R. Hall, Mr. Churchill stated that according to the information of the War Office, Germany's military forces at present only sufficed to maintain internal order.

INCREASED TAXI-CAB FARES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 21.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Feb. 23.

In consequence of the owners' demands for higher fares, the Home Secretary has decided to sanction an all-round increase of fifty per cent. upon pre-war taxi-cab charges from March 1st. This decision cancels the war-time initial hiring charge of six pence.

MOSLEM EDUCATION.

TO BE ENQUIRED INTO.

PROVINCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

RESOLUTIONS LOST.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 23.

The Council met this morning. Sir George Lowndes presided. Discussions were entirely devoted to resolutions. At question time Sir William Marris replying to Mr. V. J. Patel's question re fiscal autonomy said "So far as the Government of India are aware, the legislative of the self-governing Dominions are at liberty to arrange their tariffs as they please. Subject, however, to the right of the Governor-General of each Dominion to assent to or withhold consent from bills or reserve them for his Majesty's pleasure and the Crown can disallow within a specified period any bill assented to by the Governor-General. The hon. member can judge for himself the difference if any between the position of the self-governing Dominions as stated above and that recommended for India in the report of Lord Selborne's Committee. (b) The Government of India are willing to accept the hon. member's assertion that the views of certain public men in India regarding the recommendations of the Committee are as stated by him."

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Sir William Marris replying to Mr. V. J. Patel's question re composition of the Executive Council of the Governor-General said: (a) The appointment of members of the Governor-General's Executive Council rests with his Majesty and not with the Government of India. (b) I will read to the Council the terms of the Joint Committee's recommendation. They advised that one member of the Council should have definite legal qualifications but that those qualifications may be gained in India as well as in the United Kingdom and that not less than three members of the Council should be Indians. The Government of India understand that the intention of the first part of this recommendation was to open the door for the appointment of certain members of the legal profession who had received their training in this country, an intention to which section 28 (2) of the Act gives effect. They do not understand that the Joint Committee had any intention of arousing expectation, that four Indian members would be appointed to the Council of the Governor-General. Had this been the Committee's intention the Government of India believe that it would have been stated explicitly.

Mr. Patel in a supplementary question asked has attention of Government been drawn to Lord Selborne's speech in Parliament to the effect that there would be four Indian members on the Executive Council.

Sir William Marris: I ask notice of the question.

Mr. Sinha wanted to put the several questions standing in name of Dr. Sapru who was absent. The president did not allow it.

MOSLEM EDUCATION.

After questions Mr. Jaffer moved for a committee to enquire and report as to the effect given in different provinces during past six years to suggestions and recommendations made by the Government of India to provincial Governments regarding extension and improvement of Muhammadan education.

He said the main reason for moving the resolution was to make detailed enquiries about and bring into combined form the measures taken by provincial governments on the lines suggested by the Government of India in 1913. Any opposition on the ground that the matter was purely provincial or that it should come before reformed provincial councils with education as transferred subject would not be relevant in a sense. The Government of India was rather duty-bound to see whether its wishes had been properly carried out by local Governments. Economy due to exigency of war was often a ground for slowness of progress. Now that the obstacle, has ceased to exist the financial difficulties on the part of some local Governments should be looked into by the Government of India and the deficiency in this respect should not be allowed to hinder the progress of Muhammadan education which was in 1913 considered by Government as one of national importance and deserving generous and prompt attention. The Committee would consider the schemes formulated by provincial governments and its report would enable the central government to know how much had been done and how much still remained to be accomplished.

The Hon. Mr. Shah Nawaz Bhatu, supporting on behalf of Sind Mahomedans which formed 80 per cent of the population, said he must urge the necessity for the uplift of Mahomedans, as that was a factor of national importance.

Nawab Ali Chankhri said a fully representative Committee was appointed by the Government of Bengal to go into the question and the result of this committee was favourable to the advancements of Mahomedan education. The speaker entering into the past history of the Calcutta University said that the Mahomedans were conspicuous from every prominent seat and were labouring under the great disadvantage due to lack of education. He objected to the hostile attitude of some members to the question of commercial representation.

POINT OF ORDER.

Mr. Sastri rising to a point of order said that the resolution related to the effect given to the recommendations of the Government of India by the Provincial Governments regarding the extension and improvements of Mahomedan education. "I doubt whether the organisation and the appointment of staff in the University of Calcutta is within the scope of this resolution."

Sir George Lowndes:—"I think they go very near to the resolution and I don't think the Council would desire to exclude it. The Hon. Member may continue."

Proceeding, Nawab Ali Chowdhury said that any further opposition on the part of the member to commercial representation would make him doubt the bonafides of the members who would oppose it.

Mr. Banerjee rose to a point of order and said "I want to know whether it is open to a member of this Council to make a general statement to that effect reflecting upon the bona fides of the Hon. Members of this Council and whether that is fairly made. I want a ruling from the chair."

Sir George Lowndes:—"If the Hon. Member asks me I should say it is open to the Hon. Member Nawab Ali Chowdhuri to do so. It is open to the Hon. Member Mr. Banerjee, if he so desires, to deny the statement. I think Hon. Mr. Nawab Ali Choudhuri does not desire to offend the feelings of the members of this Council."

Proceeding Nawab Ali Choudhuri said that the backwardness of his community justified the special dealing which under ordinary circumstances might sound inadvisable and inexpedient. Sir Fazulbhoy said that if the information called for by the resolution had already reached Government he would be satisfied with it; if not, he would urge Government to accept the resolution and do the needful to give stimulus to Mahomedan aspirations.

Mir Asad Ali Khan, Haji Mahomed Ismail and Sir Zulfikarkhan also supported the resolution.

MR. SHAFI'S REPLY.

The Hon. Mr. Shafi replying to the debate said that his personal experience of past twelve years as member of Provincial and Imperial Legislative Councils strengthened his belief that the appointment of any such committee as proposed by the resolution would only result in the postponement of much needed reform in education of Mussalmans.

Mr. Patel rising to a point of order said: Is the Hon. Member referring to his own personal experience of the attitude of Government?

Sir George Lowndes:—"I understand that he has so far referred to his own personal attitude."

Proceeding, Mr. Shafi read a Report of all that had been accomplished by the Provincial Governments during the past six years for the extension of Mahomedans education. He said it would be seen that measures taken by various Governments had already yielded good effect. The Government of India had no reason to fear that the Local Governments would not continue to take those steps they had done in the past years to promote the education movement among Mahomdeans who by reason of their backwardness deserved special encouragement. He assured the mover that the question would have his careful attention but the Government thought that the acceptance of the resolution as it stood would not serve any useful purpose.

MR. SURENDRANATH BANERJEE.

The Hon. Mr. Surendranath Banerjee congratulated the Hon. Mr. Shafi on the splendid record already achieved by his department and said his statement should dispel hallucinations of Nawab Ali Choudhury who seemed to think that the claims of the Mahomedans in the matter of employment in the Education Department or facilities to Mahomedan young men were being systematically withheld. The statement of the Education Member, however, showed that nothing of that kind had happen Speaking as a Hindu, Mr. Banerjee said, "We have deepest sympathy with the Mahomedan aspirations for education and we do not grudge them the legitimate measure of employment in the Education Department consistent with the efficiency of that department."

Nawab Ali Choudhury:—Sir, I did not say that the Bengal Government has not taken notice of the requirements of the Mahomedans, but this much, I should say, that we, Mahomedans, have not been favoured by the Calcutta University.

MR. CHANDA'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Chanda thought there was no necessity for the appointment of a Committee after having heard the statement of Mr. Shafi. At the same time, he was inclined to think that the Government of India should make an enquiry of the Local Government to see what further effect could be given to their recommendation. With regard to the attack of Nawab Ali Choudhury against the Calcutta University, the speaker said that the Nawab seemed to be suffering from chronic distemper and fear that the Calcutta University was not sympathy with Mahomedan education and that the Hindu members of its Syndicate were assuming a feeling of hostility against the Mahomedans. The speaker could not let pass that *exparte* statement. He was not sure if the Nawab was correct in his statement that there was no Moslem member on the Syndicate. "I remember last year," said Mr. Chanda, "when the election was taking place I was going to propose a Mahomedan gentleman, an educationist of Calcutta, but he afterwards withdrew and asked me not to mention his name. I understand there are still some Mahomedan members on the Syndicate and here I would say that only educationists and persons of high academic distinctions ought to be on the body of the Syndicate." In the end, Mr. Chanda moved an amendment to the effect that "The Governor General in Council be pleased to enquire from the Provincial Governments as to what further effect can be given to the suggestions and recommendations made by the Government of India to the Provincial Governments, regarding the extension and improvement of Mahomedan education."

AMENDMENT CARRIED.

The resolution as amended was put to the Council and carried.

INDIANS IN BRITISH AFRICA.

The Hon. Mr. Khaparde moved that "the Governor-General-in-Council may be pleased to obtain the permission of His Majesty's Government to empower the Hon. Sir Benjamin Robertson to study the status and condition of Indians settled in British Africa and to instruct him to report to the Government of India the measures necessary to check the Anti-Indian agitation in those regions and to place the said Indian settlers in a position of equality with the white settlers there."

At the outset, the mover quoted from the Viceroy's opening speech on the question of the Indians' position in the Colonies and referred to Mr. Sinha's speech on the subject.

The Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy asked:—Is my Hon. friend referring to British Africa or British East Africa?

Sir George Lowndes: The words in the resolution are "British Africa."

Proceeding, Mr. Khaparde took objection to the presence of two members of the Commission, who, he said, were believed by Indians to be antagonistic to the interests of Indians and explained that his object was that this Commission should control and if possible check the Anti-Indian agitation that had been set on foot in the Colony by white settlers there. He knew the Government of India had no direct power over the Government of South or British East Africa but it was their duty to induce the British Government to see that Indians got the same rights and privileges as were enjoyed by white settlers. In the absence of any Indian representative on the Commission, Sir Benjamin Robertson was fairly well qualified to represent India's cause and, therefore, he must be given powers to study the condition in British Africa as well.

SIR FAZULBHOY'S SUGGESTION.

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy pointed out that Indians were more largely settled down in British East Africa than anywhere else in Africa, and, as the Government had already received a petition from the Indian traders there as to their position, it was most essential that the Government must be properly informed of the conditions. He asked that the words "British East Africa" be substituted for the words "British Africa" in the resolution.

Mr. Khaparde pointed that would exclude the enquiry into the South African question.

Sir George Lowndes: Apparently it would.

Mr. Khaparde: Then I don't see my way to accept the amendment.

SIR GEORGE BARNES' STATEMENT.

Sir George Barnes, on behalf of the Government wanted that the words "Measures necessary to check the Anti-Indian Agitation etc. should be detected from the resolution before he could accept it.

With regard to British East Africa to read out the telegram sent to the Secretary of State by the Government of India, asking for permission to send Sir Benjamin Robertson to East Africa as well as South Africa. In reply to their telegram, the Government of India were told that in the absence of the Governor of East Africa from the Colony, who was then in London and pending discussion between Lord Milner and the Governor of East Africa in London, an informal conference between the authorities in British East Africa and Sir Benjamin Roberston would be premature. But Government had been told that there was no objection to Indian questions being discussed between them informally so that the two discussions would go on concurrently. Sir Benjamin Robertson on his way back from South Africa would go to East Africa and confer with the leading officials and non-officials and leaders of the Indian community and would report to the Government of India. In the meanwhile, another discussion would take place in London between Lord Milner and Mr. Montagu. The Government of India had placed all facts before the Secretary of State, in whose hands, the Council could be sure, Indian interests were safe. The Government of India had also instructed Sir Benjamin Robertson to proceed to Uganda and make a report after an enquiry into the conditions there.

AMENDED RESOLUTION ADOPTED.

Mr. Khaparde agreed to Sir George Barnes' desire to delete the words mentioned and substitute the words "and suggest remedies" But he could not agree to Sir Fazulbhoy's amendment. After a short consultation, the resolution was amended in the following manner and adopted.

"This Council recommends to the Governor-General that he may be pleased to obtain permission of His Majesty's Government to empower the Hon. Sir Benjamin Robertson to study the status and condition of Indians settled in South Africa and British East Africa and to instruct him to report to the Government of India and suggest remedies."

RETRENCHMENT BOARDS.

Pending the introduction of the Financial Statement, Mr. Chanda withdrew the following resolution which stood in his name.

"That the Governor-General-in-Council may be pleased to constitute Retrenchment Boards with a view to concert measures for the reduction of civil and military expenditure to pre-war standards, consistent with the increased need due to circumstances, such as the rise in prices."

PROVINCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

Mr. Sarma moved: "This Council recommends to the Governor General-in-Council that he should recommend that no financial contribution is necessary or should be taken from the Provinces in any scheme of financial decentralisation that may be introduced."

At the outset, the mover referred to Col. Wedgwood's speech in the House of Commons, in which he had entered a strong protest against the demand that all the eight provinces should contribute towards the Central Government, when its income by way of the salt tax, railway, revenue, etc., was considerable and when it could increase it by raising import duties. Col. Wedgwood was told, that whatever the facts be, they could not be decided in a year or two. But, on this speech, Mr. Montagu ordered an inquiry to be instituted in the question of Imperial Revenue. Mr. Sarma hoped that the Government of India had instituted an inquiry and come to a conclusion and that was the reason why he brought forward this resolution.

Speaking on the resolution itself, Mr. Sarma pointed out that there would not be any deficit of the true Imperial Revenue. Taking the figures for 1917-18, the revenue was between 63 and 64 million and expenditure below 60 millions. In this year 1917-18, they had political expenditure of about million and military expenditure of 30.7 million pounds or Rs. 45 crores, as against the comparatively low figure for the preceding years. The military expenditure in 1913-14 was 19.8 millions, 20.4 in 1914-15, 22.2 in 1915-16, 24.9 in 1916-17 and 30.7 in 1917-18. In order to meet certain other military expenditure, the Council accepted a further increase in 1918-19 and the expenditure, therefore reached to 42 million pounds. Even if they took the whole military expenditure into consideration, there would be absolutely no deficit and, consequently, no necessity for provincial contributions hereafter. Moreover the expenditure on the military side would be hereafter very much less than what it was during the period of war. Besides, they would be able in the immediate future to look to a normal course of trade. Even if there was to be any sudden increase or modification of tariff, they could expect a large increase in the Customs Revenue. There was a new factor, which had assisted and would continue to assist them considerably, and that was the exchange which stood at 2 shillings and more a rupee. It was, therefore, evident that the sources of Imperial Revenue would be elastic and the Council would be convinced that the picture he was presenting was not overdrawn.

Proceeding, Mr. Sarma quoted figures to show that while the Imperial Revenue had, during the course of the last six years risen from 20.6 to 41.8 million pounds or nearly double, the Provincial Governments got in this period an increase of Revenue only of two per cent. Therefore, it was unfair that the Government of India, with such a large increase and with the practice of taking all the surplus available from the taxes into their own hands, to ask the provinces to contribute. They all knew clearly that although the provinces might not be running their proposed schemes to-morrow with any large increase in their own Revenues, it was certain that those schemes would require almost every pie that the Government of India could add to the Provincial Revenues. It might be said that they had a large amount of floating debt and they had to incur a large amount of expenditure on Railways in order to keep them efficient. They had, it was true, also to incur certain amount of loss in securities and in the paper currency revenue; but, on a normal budget basis, if the revenues were not under estimated and the expenditure not exaggerated, they would find absolutely no necessity to ask for a single pie from the Provinces. There could not be any doubt that the military figure must hereafter be reduced to 12 million pounds and even assuming that they would have to provide for 30 per cent. increase in the salary of officials there was enough margin of balance.

In conclusion, Mr. Sarma referred to the low Indian tariff and said that compared to the tariff in other countries even 20 per cent. would be only revenue tariff and not protection tariff and they had enormous source of revenue in this direction as also in the liquor traffic. If the Government wanted the Reforms to be a success, they must see that the Provincial Governments start with a a clean balance and with some surplus in their hands.

MR. PATEL'S RESOLUTION.

Mr. Patel moved that the terms of reference of Lord Meston's Committee should empower them to examine the question whether the Central Government could not be financially independent of the Provinces and self-supporting without the help of any provincial contributions. He said his resolution simply wanted the Government to empower Lord Meston's Committee to go into the question whether, financially, the Central Government could not be independent of the Provinces; while Mr. Sarma's resolution took it for granted that according to the figures quoted by Mr. Sarma there was really no necessity for the Imperial Government to rely upon the Provincial Governments' contribution. In fact his resolution was an alternative to that of Mr. Sarma. Mr. Patel entirely endorsed all the arguments put forward by Mr. Sarma. The speaker's object for moving his resolution was that as Lord Meston's Committee was already examining the provincial financial relation with the Central Government it would be wise to widen the scope of the Committee's terms of reference as to include this aspect of the question.

MR. HAILEY.

Mr. Hailey said he sympathised with the proposition and said there was nothing unconstitutional in provincial contributions the Government and quoted from Mr Gokhale's speech of March, 1911. The Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme estimated the Imperial deficit at 13 crores of rupees and since then the Government had taken steps to further materially reduce the deficit. He reminded the Council that the Imperial Government had to finance itself and the Army of the future would not be so cheap as the army of the past and they had to provide for central researches. Imperial Services, Political Services and the frontier had foreshadowed the growth of Imperial obligations. Touching on Mr. Patel's contentions, Mr. Hailey pointed out that the exact determination of expenditure on Imperial heads such as Army, Railway and Central researches could not be definitely settled and reminded the Council that the Esher Committee was considering the Army affairs. They could, not, therefore, fix the financial maximum. They had instructed Lord Meston's Committee to examine the budget figures and report as to how far the Government calculations were correct.

After Mr. Hailey spoke on behalf of the Government, the Council adjourned for lunch and the discussion of the motion was resumed at 2-45 p.m.

AFTER LUNCH.

The Council, ressembling after lunch, Mr. Chanda, supporting Mr. Sarma's resolution, said so far as facts and figures were considered, Mr. Sarma conclusively proved the futility of any further continuing the old system of getting contributions from Provincial Governments. He also supported Mr. Patel's resolution.

Raja Rampal Singh said the Financial Member could not refute Mr. Sarma's facts establishing the justice of the principle enunciated in the resolution. He supported both the resolutions.

MR. KHAPARDE.

Mr. Khaparde said Lord Meston was specially fitted to undertake the enquiry suggested as he had been a Finance Member for some time and was, therefore, fully conscious of the difficulties and requirements of the Indian Government. He supported both the resolutions.

Sardar Sunder Sing also supported both the motions.

MR. BANERJEA.

Mr. Surendranath Banerjea said that in view of the fact that the Finance Member challenged Mr. Sarma's figures it would be advisable to postpone his motion till the Financial statement was presented. As regards Mr. Patel's resolution, it was the soundest and safest course and he, as a moderate, must take a moderate view and he was content with the enquiry proposed by Mr. Patel. Mr. Gokhale's views in 1911 were very old and at an advanced time like the one nowadays it would not be feasible to go go upon the past conditions. Under the Reforms Act taxes were going to be raised and if the provinces were not left financially independent, it would create a hostile attitude among the public, a contingency which at any rate the Government should try to prevent. The speaker supported Mr. Patel's resolution.

SIR DINSHAW WACHA.

Sir Dinshaw Wacha said if Self-Government was to make a real success and a harmonious development of political institutions was to be attempted, they ought to move slowly, cautiously and with sound basis of finance. He supported Mr. Patel's resolution.

MR. SARMA'S REPLY.

Mr. Sarma, replying, said his figures were all based upon the financial reports and statements. In his estimate he had made provisions for the army and not a single item had been omitted for future normal growth.

Mr. Patel said the Council would see his demand was very moderate. He objected to Mr. Hailey's contention that a representative conference at Simla had dealt with that question already. The Government of India should not be the judge of its own actions and the matter should better be handed over to an impartial Committee like the one presided over by Lord Meston.

MR. HAILEY'S REPLY.

Mr. Hailey finally replying to the debate said that they had already asked Lord Meston's Committee to go into the budget of last year and other preceding years and to give the Government their advice as to whether the Government had or had not taken a proper figure of the Central Government's deficit and further to advise as to the exact figure which the Government should take for the Imperial deficit. He believed an impartial treatment of this matter by Lord Meston's Committee would cool down much grievance. He was ready to give the Hon. Members a chance for further discussion on the budget day, after the financial figures had been presented.

BOTH RESOLUTIONS LOST.

Mr. Sarma's resolution was put to the Council and lost. Division being asked for the resolution, it was rejected by 13 voting for and 89 voting against.

Mr. Patel's resolution was rejected by 19 voting for and 35 against.

The Council adjourned till to-morrow.

LATEST CABLES

M. DESCHANEL'S ACCESSION TO POWER.

M. POINCARE'S EXHORTATION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

PARIS, Feb. 19.
Recd. midnight Feb. 20.

The Havas Agency says:—M. Deschanel's accession to the Chief Magistracy was marked by simple ceremonies, brief speeches and great popular ovations.

M. Poincare in handing over the power at the Elysee said to M. Deschanel:—You will pursue without relaxation the execution of the Peace Treaty, the obligations of which Germany has so far been only too much disposed to evade. You will have a guarantee of the permanence of our foreign policy, safeguard our alliances, ratify the League of Nations and make of the peace which to-day is but a hope and a name, a thing accomplished and indestructible.

M. DESCHANEL'S REPLY.

M. Deschanel in reply said that to fulfil his duty he would only have to keep his eyes fixed on M. Poincare's noble example.

In the afternoon, M. Poincare and M. Deschanel went to the City Hall to receive a welcome from the Paris Municipal Council. M. Loubet and M. Falmieres, former Presidents, were present. After the reception in the City Hall, M. Deschanel paid his predecessor the courtesy of escorting him to his residence, and then returned to the Elysee. M. Deschanel has decided to mark his assumption of his duties by granting a number of pardons for military and civil offences excluding crimes against the country.

M. Deschanel will to-morrow receive the members of the diplomatic body who will be headed by the Japanese Ambassador.

ALLIES' REPLY TO MR. WILSON.

"SOFTENED BUT CLUMSY AND UNFORTUNATE."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.
Recd. midnight Feb. 20.

The "Times" says:—It transpires that while the form of the wording of the Allies reply to President Wilson with regard to the Adriatic has been greatly softened, the Note remains clumsy and unfortunate despite the efforts of Viscount Grey and others. The Note contains a dialectical analysis of the American arguments and seeks to controvert them. It states that though England and France gladly adhered to the considerations of the December memorandum, the immediate parties to the Adriatic dispute were unwilling to entertain them. Consequently, the reply inquires what means President Wilson proposes for putting those considerations into effect.

The Washington correspondent of the "Times" states that President Wilson's Note to the Allies promises to have an unfavourable reaction on the peace treaty which, if ratified at all, will be with reservations.

ARMY ESTIMATES.

"TIMES," COMMENTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.
Recd. midnight Feb. 23.

Commenting on the Army Estimates for 1920/1, the "Times" expresses the opinion that 30½ millions sterling for the cost of garrisons in Egypt and Middle East will probably prove to be an underestimate, if the Government's present policy is maintained. It points out that no provision is made for further punitive expeditions in Kurdistan and elsewhere and if the Government persist in their intention of taking over Mosul Vilayet, such will be frequent.

The "Times" does not see how the estimates can be sanctioned in their present form unless the Government disclose their permanent intentions with regard to Mesopotamia and clearly state the probable annual cost of the civil administration and military protection of Mesopotamia.

ACCUSED GERMANS.

PREPARATIONS FOR TRIAL.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb 21.
Recd. midnight Feb. 23

Berlin.—Preparations are proceeding for the trial of the accused cases in Leipzig. The Court will be composed of seven judges. Meanwhile the so-called Just cause Commission in Paris which is investigating the questions connected with the war criminals has selected a number of dossiers containing overwhelming evidence for despatch to Germany.

NEW FRENCH LOAN.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

PARIS, Feb. 19.
Recd. midnight Feb. 20.

The new French five per cent. loan is being given a great send off to-day. The subscription lists will close on March 20th.

N.-W. FRONTIER.

GAS USED AGAINST TRIBES?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 19
Recd. 1-45 a.m., Feb. 24

In the Commons to-day Sir Bertram Falle asked: Are the British troops using gas against the tribes on the North-West Frontier.

Mr. Fisher replied that the Indian Government did not at present propose to use gas except as a retaliatory measure.

Sir John Rees affirmed that a few Indian Army Reserve officers had been chosen for Police appointments.

Mr. Fisher replied that he knew that the Indian Government was appointing some such officers to the higher ranks of the Police but he was inquiring in the matter.

Replying to Mr. Aubery Herbert, Mr. Bonar Law denied that the British Government had pressed in Paris for the suppression of Turkish rule in Constantinople and stated that the Imperial Government had authorised the Viceroy's announcement on the subject.

HIGH PRICES.

CORPORATION COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

NEED OF A CONTROLLING BOARD.

The following extracts are given from the first report of the Committee of the Corporation appointed to inquire into the causes and reasons of the abnormal prices of certain necessaries of life ruling at present:—

The Committee will first deal with Burma rice which is the staple food of the poorer classes and which alone is controlled. They have obtained the evidence of 25 persons including the Director of Civil Supplies and his Assistant in connection with the rice trade. A note of the evidence is placed on the table for the information of members only.

To understand the position clearly it will be necessary very shortly to explain the present system of control. With a view to checking profiteering and securing an even distribution of rice among districts requiring supplies of Burma rice, the Government of India imposed a system of control under which the maximum prices at which the agriculturists in Burma were to sell paddy and those at which the millers and merchants there who bought the paddy were to sell rice were fixed. Export is only permitted under a license given at the instance of the Rice Commissioner in Rangoon. Importers are required to sell, at prices fixed by the Director of Civil Supplies at Bombay, to such merchants or dealers as he may decide. Under this system about seven firms were appointed importers of rice from Burma into Bombay for the consumption of the City. The firm of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons was added to the list later on. They have also been appointed the sole distributors of the same in Bombay City since April last under the orders and at rates fixed by the Director. The present rate is Rs. 12-9-0 per bag, which has been arrived at as follows:—

The present control price in Burma is Rs. 385 per 100 baskets or 750 lbs. which comes to Rs. 8-10-6 per bag. To this are added the F.O.B. charges at the rate of Rs. 1-5-6 per bag, the freight charges at Rs. 1-10-0 per bag, the importer's profit at 4 annas per bag, the transport expenses from the harbour to the distributing depot at annas 8 per bag and the distribution charges at annas 3 per bag allowed to Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons. The total cost thus comes to Rs. 12-9-6 which has been the control rate prevailing for many months past at which Burma rice has been sold at the depot of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons to such persons as have been authorized to receive it. Those who are allotted rice are not supposed to sell it at a profit of more than annas 12 per bag.

DISTRIBUTION OF RICE.

In the first instance rice is allotted to the cheap grain shops, to the shops run by cotton mills, to the Railway Companies for their employes and to the flour mills, the quantities allotted to each being settled by the Director. In order to fix the quantities to be allotted to the grain dealers or shopkeepers in the City a reference was made in April last to the Grain Dealers' Association who were asked to prepare a list of their members with the quantities of rice they required. The Association in their turn asked their members to inform them as to the quantities they required per month. On receipt of the required information the Association prepared a list and submitted it to the Director's office. A copy of the list was forwarded to Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons with instructions to distribute rise to the grain dealers mentioned in the list by giving them every week a quarter of the quantity mentioned in the list. Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons then sent the retail dealers their own forms informing them of the monthly supplies decided by the Director. The retail dealers are made to give the Director an undertaking to sell to the people of Bombay at controlled rates, viz., net cost of rice as explained above plus 12 annas per bag profit. The only power the Director has to enforce this arrangement is that if any dealer is caught breaking it his supplies can be cut off the next month. The Committee are given to understand that the Director has at present only one Inspector.

CONTROL IN BURMA.

As to the control in Burma the Director of Civil Supplies stated that it broke down a month or two ago. "There was a good deal of rice in Burma, but the merchants who had hoarded rice began to demand bonus which went up to Rs. 4,000 per 100 tons. That amounts to an extra price of Rs. 3 per bag." The merchant importing and ultimately the consumer in Bombay had actually to pay this higher price. Although the prices are fixed, there is nothing to compel the agriculturist or wholesale merchant to sell at these prices. In practice the agriculturist has to sell as he is unable to hold any large quantity of paddy. The merchant can hoard rice with the results described above, which in the opinion of the Committee amounts to gross profiteering. While the Committee feel great diffidence in criticising the arrangements obtaining in Burma they venture to suggest that Government may be moved to take measures to force holders of rice in Burma to sell their stock of rice to licensed Indian importers at fixed reasonable rates. No one should be allowed to hold stocks of rice for a long time for profiteering purposes. If this is not checked the control system is unfair to the agriculturists and confers no benefit on the consumers and thereby frustrates its own object. The Committee are aware that this question is not in the hands of the Local Government.

The Committee feel that having only one importer and distributor for rice in the City of Bombay was a move in the right direction, and they are satisfied that the work done by Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons was satisfactory. The Committee are of opinion that the Director should have the weights and scales at the different centres examined at least weekly and make sure that short weights are not given to the retail dealers. The Committee are also of opinion that Government should make available to Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons regular freight at the cheapest market rates and the Committee consider that facilities should also be granted for importing rice from Akyab, Bassein and Moulmein.

RETAIL DEALERS' DIFFICULTIES.

Another complaint that has come to the notice of this Committee is the great delay the retail dealers experience in getting delivery and the high cost of cartage some of them have to bear on account of the great distance the distributing depot happens to be from their places of business. There being only one distributing depot, whenever a cargo boat of rice comes in there is a great rush of carts as each dealer naturally wants to get his supply first. The Committee are of opinion that the complaint should be remedied by having more than one distributing depot in Bombay so situated as would be most convenient to the majority of retail dealers.

More than one witness stated that the quality of rice supplied to the retail dealers was inferior to the quality specified. Notwithstanding this they were forced to take delivery and pay for the better quality. It appears that the importer can get delivery of only such rice as the miller and the wholesale merchant sell him in Burma and he has to rely upon the survey certificate supplied in Burma. It also appears that the Surveyors in Burma are not appointed by Government, but by the millers and the wholesale merchants and from experience it has been found that not much reliance can be placed on this survey as inferior rice has sometimes been passed off as the superior quality. The result is that the retail dealer in Bombay, however honest he may be, either passes off the inferior rice to the consumer at the price for the higher quality or the retail dealer suffers a loss. The latter contingency never occurs. The Committee are therefore of opinion that there should be two Surveyors appointed in Bombay, one by the Bombay Director and the other by the Burma Commissioner and the third to be named by the two Surveyors first chosen and the decision of such Surveyors if they agree, or of such umpire if they disagree, shall be final.

From evidence before the Committee it appears that the original list made out by the Grain Dealers' Association specifying the names of the retail dealers in Bombay and the monthly supplies to be given to each dealer has not been altered since it was first compiled in April last. It also appears that practically no enquiry was made at the Director's office as to whether the quantities were fair and correctly stated. Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, the local distributors, are still distributing rice according to the old list and no changes have been made. As to new retail dealers since added to the list it appears that Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons and some representative of the Grain Dealers' Association fix the quantities without any check from the Director's office. It also appears from the evidence that on some complaints being made the quantities to be received by new retail dealers were settled for about a month by the Director's office after consultation with the representatives of the Grain Dealers' Association. This was found to be more unsatisfactory and the old method was again reverted to. It also appears that during this short time a split occurred in the Committee of the Grain Dealers' Association. The Secretaries had to be changed. Allegations were made against one of the Secretaries that he got the Assistant Deputy Director to allot large quantities of rice to some of the new members while others were given less than they required. It has also been stated in evidence that some grain dealers who are not members of the Association have managed to get in some cases large quantities of rice allotted to them. From the above statement it is evident, that there being no real check many dealers got larger quantities than they required which passed through different hands at a profit before reaching the consumer, while others were starved. There in order to keep their shops going bought rice at enhanced prices from bogus cheap grain shops mentioned hereafter and such dealers as had surplus stock. It also appears that the flour mills not satisfied with the quantity of rice allotted to them bought rice intended for consumption in Bombay without check or hindrance. Retail dealers and bogus cheap grain shops were only too pleased to oblige. They got their illegitimate profit without having the bother to sell retail. As a result large quantities of rice flour were exported to Ceylon, the mills making handsome profit. The export has now been stopped as recently as after the appointment of this Committee which it is hoped will prevent any further reduction at least in this direction of the City's supply of rice. The Committee can come to but one conclusion that there is no effective control in Bombay and that profiteering goes on in a vicious circle.

WHAT IS PROFITEERING?

Profiteering is often a question of supply and demand. When the supplies are sufficient there will be little or no profiteering and no control is necessary. The Committee have ascertained that before September last when the supplies were plentiful retail dealers were selling at controlled rates and even under controlled rates the supplies decreased after September and the prices began to rise as there was practically no control.

The Committee are of opinion that every effort should be made to increase the supplies of rice for Bombay, which they feel sure will stop profiteering more quickly and efficaciously than any other measure they can recommend. This has been proved by last year's experience in this City. The Committee are of opinion that the export to foreign countries of Burma rice should be so adjusted as to first supply India's demands which can only be done by making a very liberal allowance for this country's requirements. The Committee are aware that this is a very controversial question. But considering how difficult it has been found all over the world to check profiteering satisfactorily by any system of control they make bold to assert that if there is any way of getting larger supplies no effort should be spared to obtain them.

From enquiries made by the Committee as well as from the evidence recorded before them, the Committee are convinced that the retail grain dealers who receive rice from the distributing Agent of the Director have sold and are selling at much higher prices than those fixed for them by the Director. The Committee satisfied themselves on the above point by actually buying small quantities of rice in different localities in Bombay. Not in one single instance did they find a retail dealer selling at controlled rates. On the contrary it was ascertained that the prices charged were from 25 per cent. to 40 per cent. above controlled rates, and in one case as high as 60 per cent.

On the 12th January, 1920, an atcual test showed the following results:—

	Director's rates per pylee.	Retailer's price per pylee.
Europe No. 1	Rs. 0-8-3	Rs. 0-10-0
Mill Sugandhi	Rs. 0-8-3	Rs. 0-10-0

It must be noted that the controlled rates for Burma rice are just now lower than they were this time last year, as shown below which ought to have had a favourable effect on the market:—

	December 1918. Per bag of 6 mds. (168 lbs.)	December 1919. Per bag of 6 mds. (168 lbs.)
Rangoon Special ...	Rs. 14-6-0	Rs. 12-13-0
Small Mill	Rs. 15-0-0	Rs. 13 1-3
Mill Sugandhi ...	Rs. 16-8-0	Rs. 14-10-9

It is interesting to note that some of the Cotton Mills cheap grain shops are selling at controlled rates thereby supplying Burma rice at cheaper prices than this time last year. This is borne out by certain figures kindly supplied to the Chairman by Mr. C. N. Wadia.

FOUR KINDS OF CHEAP GRAIN SHOPS.

There appear to have been four kinds of cheap grain shops run (a) by Cotton Mills, (b) by the Cheap Grain Suppliying Agency, of which the Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas is Chairman, and similar co-operative and philanthropic agencies, (c) by the Municipality and (d) by the licenses granted by the Director to various others. The last class of cheap grain shops has now been practically abolished. It appears that many grain dealers and others who had no connection with the trade volunteered to run cheap grain shops in order to prevent profiteering. Licenses were granted to about 100 such persons by the Director. It was ultimately found that these cheap grain shops were the greatest profiteers and far from keeping a check upon others they tended to encourage profiteering by selling whole bags of rice to the flour mills and to other dealers who chose to pay a profit. In the opinion of the Committee it is possible that a very few *bona fide* cheap grain shops may have been stopped with all the others, but they have come to the conclusion that the compulsory closing of these shops was a step in the right direction. It appears that not enough enquiry was made in the first instance when licenses were granted and that several persons unconnected with the business—even menials—managed to get rice allotted to them without having the smallest desire to run a shop, but with the only object of making a substantial profit for themselves. It also appears to the Committee that classes (a) and (b) mentioned above are fairly well run. It has been urged upon the Committee that one of the best methods of checking profiteering is to have many more *bona fide* cheap grain shops in the City of Bombay. The Committee concur with this suggestion. They are of opinion that it is possible to get Associations to run cheap grain shops if the Municipality undertakes to finance them. There would of course have to be certain checks placed on the management by the Municipality such as the daily taking of accounts and paying in of all cash taken during the day, etc., which can be arranged to suit the conveniences of individual Associations. The Committee therefore beg to recommend that the Corporation should appoint a Committee or re-appoint the present one and the Commissioner be requested to make all the necessary arrangements, in consultation with the Committee, and report to the Corporation the action taken.

The Committee regret to state that the Municipal cheap grain shops have not so far been a success. The sales at these shops were not large compared with the expenditure incurred on the maintenance of these shops and the supervision was not efficient. One of the salesmen had to be dismissed for having sold 10 bags of rice to a retail merchant. The Corporation will be however glad to learn that the shops are now being re-organised. Arrangements are being made to put them on a satisfactory footing under the close supervision of the Deputy Municipal Commissioner and a Special Supervisor. The Committee recommend that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to take all possible steps to make these shops a success and to bring forward proposals before the Committee to be appointed for opening new shops in centres where there are no such shops now, or where the need for more cheap grain shops is felt.

WANTED A CONTROLLING BOARD.

The Committee are of opinion that it would be more satisfactory to all the parties concerned if Government were to appoint a Controlling Board of five with the Director as Chairman. Four of these should be independent citizens appointed by Government. As usual the Chairman should have the casting vote. The decision of the Board should be final in all matters in which the Director now has the final power to decide. The Assistant Deputy Director of Civil Supplies might act as Secretary to the Board. The Board should take the assistance of the Grain Dealers' Association who should be requested to authorize two representatives to attend meetings when necessary. One of the first duties of the Board should be to revise the present list of grain dealers and other persons to whom rice should be allotted. Rules should be framed to regulate the proceedings of the Board.

The Committee have carefully considered a system of deposits which they beg to recommend. It appears that this was considered in the past and was rejected because the grain-dealers were against it. The Committee find that they are still of the same opinion, but it appears that they dislike the idea and prefer the introduction of penal clauses dealt with hereafter, because they might be able to evade the penal clauses while they could not evade having to pay the deposit. Two witnesses who were deprived of their licenses for cheap grain shops at the end of last year stated that they were prepared to give a deposit to prove their *bona fides* and were quite prepared to forfeit it if they were caught selling above controlled rates. Although the system of deposits might not be made compulsory, the Committee are of opinion that a large number of dealers would be prepared to give a deposit ranging from Rs. 100 to Rs. 3,000, if the matter was properly represented to them. They might be informed that all those who gave a deposit would not be prosecuted for the first offence and only their deposit will be forfeited, whilst rigorous action would be taken against the others. Perhaps it might not be necessary to keep such a strict supervision over those who were prepared to guarantee their *bona fides*, while the others would be strictly and constantly watched. Some witnesses stated that a good many grain-dealers are too poor to give a deposit. The Committee regret they cannot agree with this opinion. It should be the duty of the abovementioned Board to get deposits from as many dealers as they possibly can, and it should be made difficult for a retail dealer to get a license if he refuses to give a deposit.

The Committee have carefully considered the question of recommending the introduction of penal provisions of the law to punish those who profiteered in rice. They are aware that legislation in this direction would take a long time with the result that it might not be necessary when carried through. But they find that rules can be framed by the local Government under the Defence of India Act such as already exist for certain articles, such as firewood, hay, kerosine oil, etc., whereby profiteering in rice could be made a penal offence. They are of opinion that the Corporation should recommend Government to take immediate action in this direction. From the evidence it will be found that Mr. Brander and the Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas are against this proposal. The former was of opinion that it would encourage the illicit export of rice and he quoted the instance of Madras, where the first result of strict action was the disappearance of rice from the city with the result that people had to go outside the limits of the city where supervision was not so strict to get their supplies. The Committee beg to point out that Bombay is differently situated from Madras which has a vast seaboard providing facilities for smuggling. The contrary is the case with Bombay. Besides this it is not very easy to smuggle anything out of Bombay by land, there being only two main outlets. The Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas contended that it would have the effect of driving away the very few honest men who are in the trade. It appears that these few honest men have up to now had very little effect upon profiteering, and the Committee do not consider that the risk of driving away these few honest men is a sufficient argument against the proposal. Grain dealers seem to be in favour of the proposal provided it is applied equally to all classes in the trade.

NEED OF VOLUNTARY HELP.

If penal clauses are introduced the Committee are aware that it would entail the employment of a large staff of inspectors. They are also aware of the many difficulties that will be encountered on account of corruption that may be practised which would result in more harm than good. Therefore, they are not in favour of having only paid inspectors, but they strongly recommend that Government should appeal for voluntary assistance in this direction, and they fell that, if Government invited it, they would readily get the assistance of the proper class of volunteers. There are about 1,500 retail dealers in Bombay to which might be added about 200 cheap grain shops, making in all about 1,700 establishments to be inspected. If each volunteer was allotted 10 shops, 170 volunteers would be required. The duties of these volunteers would not be very onerous. In practice it would be found that a proper supervision over two or three shops in any given locality would have a very wholesome effect on all the other shops in the locality. Therefore, it would only be necessary really to watch very closely three or four out of the ten shops allotted to a volunteer. The knowledge that there was a volunteer whose business it was to watch a few shops would in itself be an effective check. If any retail dealer was caught selling above controlled rates or selling whole bags of rice at a time, the matter would have to be immediately reported by the volunteer to the Board who would then have to take such action as they considered fit. They might be in a position to forfeit the deposit failing which they should immediately prosecute. The Committee are of opinion that a few prosecutions and a few deterrent sentences would be all that is necessary and for some time after it will be found that the retail dealer will think twice before he openly and flagrantly profiteered.

Rice grown in the Bombay Presidency is not under control so there are no restrictions for importing it into Bombay. Rice from all other Provinces of India cannot be brought into Bombay without a Priority Certificate from the Director of Civil Supplies of the Province. The Committee are given to understand that the crop in India is a good one, and that there is no reason why such high prices should prevail. It appears that the great difficulty is the transport question. A sufficient number of wagons are not available for bringing rice into Bombay. While there is plenty of rice in the Thana District next door to Bombay and also in Bezwada, Coconada and the Central Provinces, there is a dearth of it in Bombay. The Committee are aware that this question has been investigated more than once. But they cannot help saying that they think it extraordinary that while there is no scarcity in the districts mentioned above, there should be a scarcity in Bombay. The question of corruption by the Railway staff has been pointedly brought to the Committee's attention and they are informed that high prices are to a certain extent the result of the illegal fees demanded by petty railway officials. The Committee feel sure that Government will make searching inquiries in the matter and they recommend that the Corporation should urge upon Government the necessity of calling upon the Railway authorities to provide adequate safeguards against corruption. The rate for qualities of rice consumed by the better classes of people are higher just now than they were this time last year, for which the Committee can find no reasonable explanation. The Committee feel that there could be no reasonable cause for complaint if the Director of Civil Supplies of a Province refused to allow rice to be exported in order to preserve sufficient stocks for the requirements of the Province. But they recommend the Corporation to request Government to look into the question of the export of rice to foreign countries and to other parts of the British Empire. They are of opinion that the requirements of India should have first place in the consideration of Government and that only when the country's requirements are completely satisfied should rice be exported. They also wish to emphasize the necessity for better facilities than those now available for bringing rice into Bombay from such places where rice is plentiful.

COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Committee's recommendations are briefly as follows:—

(1) Government should take steps to see that the control system in Burma is rendered more effective.

(2) Government should take steps to see that out of the surplus produce of rice in Burma a sufficient quantity is allotted for Indian consumption by reducing the exports to foreign countries, and that a sufficient quantity out of the Indian allotment is assigned for the Bombay Presidency and the City.

(3) All the consignments of rice from Burma on arrival in Bombay should be surveyed by two competent surveyors in Bombay, one to be appointed by the Burma Rice Commissioner and the other by the Director of Civil Supplies at Bombay. The decision of the Surveyors in Bombay if they agree, or of the Umpire to be previously named by the two surveyors first chosen if they disagree, shall be final.

(4) The Director should require the importer of rice for consumption in the City of Bombay to maintain more than one distributing centre in the City. The Director should also arrange to have the weights and scales used at the distributing centre or centres verified every week.

(5) There should be a Board of Control consisting of 5 members with the Director of Civil Supplies as Chairman.

(6) A system of taking deposits from the retail grain dealers should be introduced.

(7) Penal provisions of law should be introduced, such as already exist in the case of certain articles such as firewood, hay, kerosine oil, etc.

(8) The Corporation should not only direct that their own grain shops should be increased in numbers, but should also encourage the different societies in the City to open cheap grain shops by financing them on such conditions as may be deemed advisable, and a Committee should be appointed by the Corporation for the above purpose,

Cowasji Jehangir.
Dinsha Bamanji Pestanji Master.
H. A. J. Gidney.
Hoosenbhoy Abdoolabhoy Lalljee.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas.
Jamsetji Ardaseer Wadia.
Jehangir J. Cursetji.
K. E. Dadachanji.
M. A. Havelivala.
Manaji Rajooji.
Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia.
(See Minute)
Pherozeshah J. Marzban.
S. S. Batliwala.
Accacio G. Viegas.
Seen
Phiroze C. Sethna.
Rahimtulla Currimbhoy.

*

I agree with the findings.
Rajaram Tukaram.

I agree and have to append a statement showing the number of meetings of the Committee held since its appointment a month ago and the attendance of members thereat with the average duartion of each meeting.

The appended statement speaks for itself. Is it not a just, but sad commentary on the balderdash of those who prate that the Corporation do more talk and less work, that the questions referred to Committees are not dealt with within reasonable periods of time and that almost same members are appointed to various Committees? I hope those who so babble will take a lesson out of this. What have Messrs. Sethna, Mody and Co. now to say? Drs. Cursetji, Master and Sukhia could not attend the meeting held on 21st January, 1920, as they were engaged in a meeting of the Schools Committee that day.

NADIRSHAW H. E. SUKHIA.

* Mr. Velji Lakhamsey, being out of Bombay, has not seen the report and Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit has not returned the report within the prescribed time. The Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, O.B.E., was not present at any of the meetings at which the question dealt with in the report was discussed.

In Calcutta, the Java Bengal line steamer 'Menado' while proceeding down the river on her outward bound voyage for Java carrying a full cargo of coal under Capt. Kzuiff on Friday morning, went aground on Metiabruz flat, but by midday was refloated at high water. She again went aground on Kasri sand a little above Budge Budge. The Port Commissioner's tubs, 'Chapala' and "Active' were immediately on receipt of information despatched to the scene but before any assistance was rendered the vessel floated off by 3 p.m.

EDUCATE AND ORGANISE THE MASSES.

MR. LAJPATRAI'S ADVICE TO STUDENTS.

SIR NARAYEN'S TRIBUTE TO LALA'S WORK.

Mr. Lajpatrai visited the Headquarters of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood on Saturday, the 21st instant at 4 p.m. He was received at the gate by Sir Narayen Chandavarkar, the President, Seth Hansraj Pragji Thackersey, Mr. B. N. Motiwala and the Secretary, and led to the hall where a full audience of students received him with prolonged and vigorous applause. Sir Narayen in according to the Lalaji the Brotherhood's warmest welcome said that in the distinguished guest of the evening, they all saw an Indian patriot who had given of his best to the service of his country, even undergoing long periods of humiliation and exile for the country's good. It was said that reunion after a short absence was sweet; it was sweetest as in the case of the Lalaji after a long absence. His return to India at this period, when a new era was dawning over the country was a great asset for the country especially as we would all require the fresh personal experience Mr. Lajpatrai has gained from various countries in America and Europe. Lala Lajpatrai had throughout his life ever stood for the poor, the famine-stricken and the miserable." The speaker remembered that many years ago when he was lying ill in Bombay he received a letter from Mr. Lajpatrai then touring in Rajputana seeking to alleviate the sufferings of the people there, asking for contributions which were most willingly given to one who was so sympathetic, so selfless, so painstaking as the Lalaji. Mr. Lajpatrai had been always well-known for his indomitableness, his deep sympathy with all and his ardent patriotism, which qualities, had endeared him to all his countrymen. That was not the time to enumerate all the various services that Mr. Lajpatrai had rendered to his country. Suffice it to say that in all movements for the improvement of the depressed classes and the alleviation of suffering during famines and elsewhere, Mr. Lajpatrai's work had been admirable and exemplary. It was a great pleasure to the speaker to accord a man of such qualities and services a warm, cordial and sincere welcome on behalf of all those present there that evening and others who could not be present owing to short and insufficient notice. If Mr. Lajpatrai could not deliver a speech that evening the audience would appreciate and thankfully accept any talk he would be able to give them.

UNDERSTAND THE MASSES.

Mr. Lajpatrai rising to respond was received with acclamation. He said he was very glad to be at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood and he was very thankful to them all for the exceedingly warm welcome given to him. He had a good many things to say to the students but the state of his throat and his numerous engagements precluded him from saying more than just a few words. He had looked into the aims and objects of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood and had been gratified to see that social service was given in them a prominent place. He believed it was social service in its manifold shapes and forms that can make a nation great. Social service was, as it were, a necessary step leading up to the final accomplishment of the end in view. We in India had a great spiritual past which taught us but this great lesson of social service. If, said Mr. Lajpatrai, you want to be of any use to your great country "you must move among the people, understand them, educate them and try to carry them with you." Without this intimate study of the people, you could form no idea of the magnitude of the real problem before you. All the tall talk of carrying the people with you was futile without this personal and intimate knowledge, and hence it was but absolutely necessary that even while young you should imbibe truly this great spirit of social service. The educated classes upto now in India had formed as it were a class for themselves. They must break through this aloofness and must "consecrate themselves to the service of the people, the service of the masses and the service of the depressed classes." All young men and others who though old in age were still young in spirit must therefore make it a rule to move among the people especially the depressed classes, to try and learn what the people are and what they want. The speaker was one of those who believed that a nation without politics was a nation without a soul; and therefore he was not one who would object to any one taking interest in and educating oneself in politics; but politics was only one department of social life and true education must be securely founded first on social solidity, social service and social high mindedness. The slogan he had to give to the students was "Educate and organise the Masses," "make yourself loved by them by serving them."

Sir Narayen, in garlanding Mr. Lajpatrai assured him that the members of the Brotherhood had always kept before themselves the ideal of social service and so far as he knew of social service and so far as he knew they had not avoided at the Brotherhood the study of politics. With three cheers for the guest the meeting then dispersed.

DEMOBILISATION OF INDIAN ARMY.

THE TOTAL NUMBER.

A press Communique:—

As previously intimated demobilisation of the Indian army with certain limits was re-opened from the 6th December 1919. Since that date the following numbers have been demobilised upto the 31st January 1920:—375 Indian officers, 2,874 non-commissioned officers and 25,503 other ranks, total 28,752 of all ranks. This makes a grand total of some 240,000 Indian combatants demobilised since the armistice. The demobilisation is still proceeding.

HIGH COURT.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

MOTION FOR WRIT OF COMMITTAL DISCUSSED.

Manekji Jiwanjee Master ....., Plaintiff vs.

Parshotam Manchand Nayak ..... Defendant

(Before the Hon.'ble Mr. Justice Kajiji).

This was a motion for a writ of committa for contempt of court against the defendan and one Ghillabhai D. Dalal agent "Shi Navin Deshi Natak Company Ltd," Ahmeda bad.

The plaintiff who is the owner of the ne Alfred Theatrical Company filed the abov suit against the defendant Nayak, in whic he prayed, inter alia, that the defendan might be restrained by an Order and In junction of the High Court from serving as actor, or serving any person other tha the plaintiff in any other capacity in connec tion with theatrical performances during th unexpired portion of an alleged agreemen dated 23rd May 1919, for 3 years.

On 24th November the plaintiff obtained rule "nisi" calling upon the defendant show cause why, pending the hearing an final disposal of the suit, the defendan should not be restrained from serving as an actor, or serving any other person in any other capacity in connection with theatrica performances, with "interim" injunction tha meantime.

The plaintiff alleged that the rule was served on the defendant personally at Ahmedaba on 14th December last. In spite of the servic of the rule the defendant had joined the Shri Navin Deshi Natak Company Ltd., as an actor. On the 18th of January an advertise ment of the above Company appeared in th "Gujerati Punch" announcing that the defen dant was to take part in the performance a play called 'Khubsurat Bala" on 22nd an 23rd January. The plaintiff's attorneys there upon wrote to the Agent of the Company Ghellabhai D. Dalal acquainting him with th facts of the case and the prohibitory order issued by the High Court on the defendant The plaintiff alleged that in spite of the re ceipt of this letter the agent allowed the de fendant to take part in the play on the 24th of January. On 28th the plaintiff received a letter from the agent's pleader that on receipt of the letter from the plaintiff's attor neys he (the agent) had dispensed with th services of the defendant. In order to mak sure that the agent had dismissed the defen dant from his service the plaintiff caused cer tain inquiries to be made, and ascertaine that the defendant took part in the same play on 31st January.

The agent alleged that he received the let ter of the plaintiff's attorneys on the 26th and till then he was unaware of the orders made by the High Court in the suit restraining the defendant from serving as an actor any person other than the plaintiff. But after the receipt of the letter he dismissed the defen dant, and it was not true that the defendant took any part in the play on 31st January. A minor part of his part was played by one Purshotam Tricani.

Mr. Kama appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Jinnah appeared for the agent.

JUDGMENT.

His Lordship held that there was nothin to show that the agent had allowed the defendant to take part in the play after he was aware of the Court's orders. He received the plaintiff attorney's letter on the 26th and before that he was not aware of the Court's order. As to the other allegation that the defendant acted on 31st that also was not correct. It was not conceivable that a man unless he was mad after coming to know of the Court's order would allow the defendant to remain in his services. His Lordship held that on the 31st the defendant's part was played by one Parshotam Tricani and the motion against the agent was accordingly dismissed with costs including costs reserved.

JOINING THE RANKS OF CONGRESSMEN.

PUBLIC WELCOME TO MR. S. SRINIVASA IYENGER.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Feb. 21.

Under the auspices of the Madras Provincial Congress Committee, a public meeting was held this evening at the Gokhale Hall to welcome Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, C.I.E late Advocate-General, Madras. Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar has enrolled himself a member of the Madras Provincial Congress Committee adding to the ranks of Congressmen. On the motion of Mr. S. Kasturiranga Iyengar, Dewan Bahadur V. P. Madhava Rao took the chair. The Chairman referred in eulogistic terms to Mr. Iyengar's resignation's of the Advocate-Generalship with a view to devote his energy to public work.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, who was garlanded amidst cheers, expressed his undivided allegiance to the National Congress. He said the necessity for supporting the Congress as an institution was more paramount than ever. He could not understand the attempts on the part of any, however well-meant, to discredit the Congress organisation. It would be his endeavour to rehabilitate the paramountcy of the Congress, as an institution. He had not understood the Congress organisation refusing to admit any section of political thought in the country. If it did he would do his level best to fight against any such disquisitive tendency in the Congress organisation. If moderation meant that the Moderates were going about their own affairs as practical business men with a desire to cooperate with all sections of the community and with the largest possible desire to advance Indian freedom, he would agree to be moderate. He advised the Government, as well as his countrymen, not to interfere with the existing parties but to leave them to fight their battles themselves. What was wanted by all was Home Rule within the British Empire as H. M. the King-Emperor had proclaimed and which had been embodied in the preamble to the Reform Act as the goal for which India was to be made fit. He welcomed the members of the Liberal League to the Congress and said the League should wind up at once because he could not understand a rival organisation composed of men who still called themselves Congressmen but were not in it. The speaker did not agree with all the resolutions of the Congress but all the same one must work for the regeneration of the country through that organisation. He concluded by appealing to the audience to remember that the Congress had pledged itself to work the Reform Act to its maximum.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

JURISDICTION OVER TEMPORARY RESIDENTS.

Narbheram P. Shroff, Plaintiff vs.

Dalton Vase and Co., Defendants.

(*Before His Honor Mr. K. M. Jhaveri*).

The first defendant and the deceased husband of the second defendant in the suit carried on business at Basra under the name and style of Dalton Vase and Co. The plaintiff entrusted to them several articles of jewellery for sale on commission at Basra. The defendants accounted to the plaintiff for a portion of the jewellery so entrusted to them, but failed to return the remaining lot, which, they alleged, had been lost in consequence of burglary at their place. Plaintiff now sought to recover the price of these articles.

Mr. K. K. Suntoke appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. Y. S. Colteman instructed by Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, reprented the defendants.

Mr. Colteman raised a preliminary issue as to the jurisdiction of the Court to try the suit on the ground that the 1st defendant did not reside in Bombay, and no leave to sue him had been obtained prior to the suit. His Honor, in upholding the plea, delivered the following judgment:—

JUDGMENT.

Plaintiff, defendant 1 and the deceased husband of defendant 2 were partners for some time after November, 1915, when the first defendant left Bombay for Basra. The partnership business went on at Basra, in the course of which certain jewellery in three lots was entrusted to the first defendant in 1917 for sale at Basra. Part of it was handed to him at Bombay by the plaintiff. As is usual with such partnerships, the partners fell out and the partnership was dissolved. The first defendant came to Bombay from Basra in March 1919 for the purpose of the adjustment of the accounts of the partnership, and was obviously attending to the auditing thereof by K. S. Aiyar and Co., till July or August, 1918. Plaintiff has sued him and the other party for conversion of the jewellery entrusted to be sold at Basra. Defendant pleads theft of the same there. The cause of action has thus partly arisen here, as part of the goods was entrusted in Bombay and part at Basra, where the conversion is alleged to have taken place. Defendant is a permanent resident of Mangalore where he has got a house and family. He says he carries on no business in Bombay, and had carried on none at the time the suit was instituted, and as no leave to sue has been obtained, he pleads want of jurisdiction in the Court. Section 18 of the Presidency Small Causes Court Act applies to such suits. The defendant's temporary residence—it is admitted that he is a boarder with a family in Kamal Mansion at Colaba—would have given jurisdiction to this Court under Explanation 2 of Section 18, had the whole cause of action arisen in Bombay. But it evidently has not. The only business defendant has done is to attend to the audit of the accounts, to purchase certain goods for consignment to Basra and to carry on some correspondence with N. M. Pestanji and Co. in respect of certain consignments, orders for which were given at the time when parties were partners, and which consignments fell to his lot to take delivery of in Bombay with a view to tranship them to Basra. His letter paper is headed "Head Office, Prag Mahal" but there is no doubt whatsoever that that is merely his postal address. He carries on no business there.

Under the circumstances this Court has no jurisdiction. Suit dismissed. Counsels costs Rs. 85 certified to defendant."

SUIT AGAINST RAILWAY COMPANY.

CLAIM FOR SHORTAGE OF GOODS.

Hassambhoy Ibrahim vs. B. B. and C. I. Railway.

(*Before His Honor Mr. K. M. Jhaveri*).

On 27th April 1918 the plaintiff booked from Delhi Sadar Station on the G. I. P. line a consignment of iron nails and chains for carriage to Carnac Bridge, a station yard of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. The weight exhibited on the railway receipt was 72 maunds and 20 seers. On the goods being reweighed at plaintiff's request at Carnac Bridge the weight was found to be 54 maunds and 30 seers only. Plaintiff accordingly filed this suit for the recovery Rs. 1,500, being the price of the goods alleged to have been short delivered by the defendant Company.

Mr. Vardhe appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Indranarayen for the defendant Company, who denied that the weight shewn on the railway receipt was the actual weight of the consignment. It was further contended, on behalf of the Railway Company, that the loss if any, not having been proved to have taken place on their line of the journey no liability attached to them, under section 80 of the Indian Railways Act.

His honour, in dismissing the suit, delivered the following judgment:—

JUDGMENT.

The goods in this case were consigned from Delhi Sadar Station, a station on the G. I. P. Railway line. Part of it is alleged to have been lost. It has not been proved where the loss occurred, on the G. I. P. line or the B. B. & C. line. This fact itself is sufficient to have the suit dismissed as against the B. B. and C. I. Railway, under section 80 of the Indian Railways Act.

On the merits I find that plaintiff has failed in proving the exact weight he had consigned at Delhi. He relies on two facts to prove that he had consigned the weight he claims. One is the Railway Receipt, and the other a letter sent to him from Delhi by his brother, which he calls a bijak or an invoice. It is well known that the weight mentioned in a railway receipt is never admitted to be the true weight by a Railway Company. (The weight is taken as given by the consignor, and freight charged accordingly.) If authority were wanted for it, the railway receipt itself, and Rule 22 of the Tariff Guide would furnish the same. The very fact that goods are reweighed at destination in order to ascertain the correctness of the amount of the freight charged, shows that the Railway Company does not accept the correctness of the weight given by the consignor. The invoice is open to every suspicion. It is a letter which can be made up at any time. If the plaintiff had produced his regular account books to show what he had paid for the lot, or had called the party consigning the goods, there would have been some evidence worth the name, to support his case. But no such evidence has been given, and I am unable to find out how many maunds had really been consigned.

That the goods turned out shorter by about 17 maunds than the weight mentioned in the railway receipt is admitted. But I am unable to decree the plaintiff's claim, as I find that it has not been proved where the loss occurred and also as to what was the correct weight consigned.

Suit dismissed. Professional costs Rs. 34.

A Simla message of Friday reports that Capt. C. J. Sharp I.A. is reported killed in Casualty List No. 963.

On Friday evening steamer Clan Matheson which was going into the Madras harbour collided with Clan Colquhon which had already cast anchor causing a big hole in the latter above water level.

RICE CONTROL MUDDLE.

AN INSTRUCTIVE SIDELIGHT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be obliged if you will spare some space in your widely circulated paper for the publication of the enclosed letters regarding the control over Burmah rice, which have been sent to me by Mr. Laljee Padamsey who is a well-known merchant in the grain market.

It will be seen therefrom that though several letters and telegrams were sent by the said gentleman to the different authorities yet he was not fortunate enough to receive any reply as far as I know from the bureaucratic officers.

The cry regarding high prices of every article of daily use and food stuffs is prevalent all over the country, but no steps have yet been taken to bring down the rates to such a level as would give relief to a certain extent to the poor who are in urgent need of the same.

Public Institutions and Government are trying their best but to no effect.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation had appointed the Committee to inquire into the rates of Food stuffs articles and their report is out for the public. To whatever conclusion the Corporation would come and whatever steps it would suggest to Government it is not the point here I wish to express before the public, but to what I want to draw the attention of the public is that here is a gentleman who has shown his desire to supply the Burmah rice at a very limited profit, but his prayers could not produce any effect on the deaf ears of the authorities.

Control system has done good or worse is not the point to discuss; but had the opportunity been given to this gentleman, I believe certain relief would have been given to the poor.—Yours, etc.

HANSRAJ PRAGJI THACKERSEY.

Bombay, Feb. 20.

Opposite Mandvi Police Chawki,
Mandvi, Bombay, 5th January, 1920.
Bombay, 5th October, 1918.

To,

The Director of Civil Supplies,
Civil Supplies Branch,
Ballard Road, Bombay.

Sir,

I have the honour to bring to your kind notice that I am importing since good many years, Burma rice. I beg to invite your attention that the merchants were making abnormal profits on rice imported from Burma in lots and I having felt by the action of the merchants of the time, I wrote a petition dated the 5th October 1918 to the Government of Bombay to that effect. I beg to enclose herewith a copy marked A of the same for your honour's perusal and consideration. The Government then establish the Control regulations yet the merchants were making out profits of the poor public from Rs. 2 to 3 per bag which fact I came to know and therefore agreed to supply when the control's fixed rate was Rs. 12-14-0 or Rs. 11-8-0 Rangoon special rice. I shou d further add that the control rate was afterwards fixed to Rs. 11-0 0 1 then, to ameliorate the hard lot of the poor class people undertook to sell at Rs. 11 and thus far reduced the price. I beg to enclose the copies of my correspondence marked B-C. which will give your honour the exact idea.

I beg to further state that being not properly satisfied with the results of my correspondence, I came to Bombay and had an interview with Mr. Keatinge and had invited his attention to those merchants who were charging higher prices than fixed by the Control Department. Not only I drew his attention I proved to him personally all the facts by actually catching hold of some of the merchants. I beg to say that my object was nothing else but mere pity towards poor and middle class people who then were really benefitted. As the time honest merchants were very little given chances but dishonest merchants were reaping the fruit of the so-called control the time. On my part I can say that I was deadly against such system. The Government then changed the system and after your honour's acceptance to the post, the system entirely disappeared.

I beg to conclude my letter to the effect that as there are still control regulations for this year (for 1920) and your honour gives proper consideration to deserving men, I am willing to undertake to supply Burma rice at a very nominal profit with a chief object that the Government's objects of the control can be observed and poor class people can take advantage of such supply.

In case your honour is satisfied with my statement I am ready to undertake the same and I hope that your honour will fix an appointment for a personal interview

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
LAIJI PADAMSEY.

(True Copy)—
Laljee Padamsey & Co.,
Agents
To the Indian Peninsular S. N. Co. Ltd.,

To,

The Hon. Mr. P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., C.S.,
Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Fort, Bombay.

Sir,

With regard to the high prices of Rangoon Rice, I, the undersigned, Laljee Padamsey, of Messrs. Laljee Padamsey & Co., merchants in Bombay, beg to approach your honour with the following requests, which your honour will be kind enough to take into kind consideration.

Your honour is quite well aware of the high prices of Rangooni Rice and of the causes why the prices have gone so high. Rice coming in Railway wagons from Bengal, Orissa, etc., falls under the Government Control, and I believe the control is effective. But the rice which is being imported from Burma in steamships of the B. I. S. N. Co, is not under the proper control of the Government; and hence the merchants in Bombay have taken illegal advantage of the difficult situation created by the war and secondly by the failure of the monsoons, by charging heavy profits, resulting in the sufferings of thousands of poor people in this Presidency. Merchants made profits varying from 25 to 50 per cent. Such a state of things has made the lot of the poor people unbearable and it has been a serious question how to take effective measure to bring down the prices and even the Legislative Council has been moved to take steps to alleviate the hard lot of the working classes.

I beg to draw your honour's kind attention to the above fact (of charging 25 to 50 per cent profit), and to advise measures for checking huge profits of these merchants and thus checking the high prices to the benefit of the half-starving population of this Presidency. Trusting your honour knowledge the tonnage is granted by the Government, and if that be the case, I do not see any reason why the Government cannot effectively interfere and ask these merchants to reduce their profits.

Moreover if the Government is pleased grant me the necessary tonnage, I am prepared to import rice here from Burma; and bind myself to sell the same merely at a net profit of 3 only and I also undertake to sell one-fourth of the commodity, so imported without any profit i.e. at the cost price, for the advantage of millhands and the poor working classes of this city.

I hope that this suggestion of mine will meet with a favourable consideration and will result in some effective steps from the Government, and thus ameliorate the hard lot of the masses which is growing from bad to worse day by day.

I beg to remain,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
LALJI PADAMSEY,

(True Copy).

From Rangoon,
Date:—13-2-1919.

To,

(1) The Director of Civil Supplies,
(2) The Government of Bombay,
(3) Chunilal Mehta Esqr.,
(4) Purshottam Thakordas, Esqr.

BOMBAY.

According to our estimation European and Indian shippers who have licenses are making abnormal profit of Rs. 1/8 to two per bag which is out of all proportion to the present famine condition of India if license is freely granted to us. We guarantee to sell Rangoon Bassion special at 11/8 and Akyab At 10/12 per bag. In Bombay thus benefitting famine stricken people our reasons of present offer are to benefit poor people and not for aggrandisement of trade. Therefore please careful consider our proposal.

LALJI PADAMSEY.

During the time the control's fixed rate was Rs. 12-13-0.

From Rangoon,
Date:—22-9-1919.

To,

The Director of Civil Supplies,
BOMBAY.

We guarantee to sell special rice at Rupees Eleven per Bombay for quantity of license you give us for March-April provided we hear from you within eight days therefore, please reply decision.

LALJI PADAMSEY

The fixed ruling rate of the control at the time was Rs. 11-0 0.

No. 336 Mandvi P. O. No. 3
Bombay, December 10, 1919.

To,

The Food Commissioner,
DELHI.

Respected Sir,

I beg to be permitted to lay before you the following for your kind consideration and hope you will do the needful in the interest of the poor public.

For the current year your honour have fixed Rs 385 as the last controlled price for Burma Rice at Rangoon and the Food Commissioner there has published that the merchants selling at higher rates than the fixed prices will be liable for punishment. By such liberal orders, the poor people were satisfied, but it is heard that the Rice merchants there are neglecting your honour's orders and selling Rice at Rs. 485 which shows the difference of Rs. 100. This has told on the poor people of India many of whom are farmers. Thus the good intention of the Government has been of no avail to the poor public.

I therefore, especially request your honour to inquire into that we say, and issue orders to the merchants who have reserved great stocks of rice not to make profiteering on the same and sell at the Controll prices and oblige.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
i.e. LALJI PADAMSEY.

(True Copy).

Opposite Mandvi Police Chawki,
Mandvi, Bombay, 13th January, 1920.

To,

The Director of Civil Supplies,
Ballard Road, Bombay.

Sir,

I have the honour to take liberty to remain you of my letter of the 5th instant, in addition I beg to say that I am coming forward even to accept the rate less than the one offered by me on 5-10-18 "the copies of the correspondence are sent to your honour in my letter" that is on three parts I will take annas six only per bag and one part I will sell free i.e. at the cost price

Your are aware, sir, that day by day the prices are going up and therefore hope that your honour will give just and due consideration to my lowest offer and I will take it to be your honour's kind assistance in giving a lift to a coming forward and deserving man who volunteers to supply at such a low rate for the benefit of poor class of people To assure your honour, I beg to say that I am ready at any time to provide with any guarantee asked for.

For the kind support of my humble request, I shall ever pray to God to increase your honour's life, health, wealth and prosperity

Hope to be excused for the trouble and solicit the favour of yours favour on early reply.

I have the honour to be,
Sir
Your most obedient servant,
i.e. LALJEE PADAMSEY.

(True Copy).

ENEMY'S OFFER OF SURRENDER.

ABORTIVE TERMS REFUSED.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 21.

The Associated Press special correspondent wires from Tanda China Reghaa on 18th instant.

A deputation of Dhaman Khel came into the camp to-day to make an offer regarding the surrender of rifles in the hope of saving Kaniguram from destruction. Their proposals were, as usual, of an abortive character for instead of 150 rifles they could only produce 64. The deputation pleaded that operations might be postponed until the afternoon of the 19th. This was curtly refused.

Tanda China 19th:—Destruction of Makin commenced to-day soon after mid ight. Brigadier-General Lucas evicted the occupants of suburbs of Makin who fled on to the hills and endeavoured to prevent destruction of their homes. Many of them were bombed out tails under the Government. Control, and I believe the control is effective. But the rice which is being imported from Burma in steamships of the B. I. S. N. Co, is not under the proper control of the Government; and hence the merchants in Bombay have taken illegal advantage of the difficult situation created by the war and secondly by the failure of the monsoons, by charging heavy profits, resulting in the sufferings of thousands of poor people in this Presidency. Merchants made profits varying from 25 to 50 per cent. Such a state of things has made the lot of the poor people unbearable and it has been a serious question how to take effective measure to bring down the prices and even the Legislative Council has been moved to take steps to alleviate the hard lot of the working classes.

I beg to draw your honour's kind attention to the above fact (of charging 25 to 50 per cent profit), and to advise measures for checking huge profits of these merchants and thus checking the high prices to the benefit of the half-starving population of this Presidency. Trusting your honour knowledge the tonnage is granted by the Government, and if that be the case, I do not see any reason why the Government cannot effectively interfere and ask these merchants to reduce their profits.

Moreover if the Government is pleased grant me the necessary tonnage, I am prepared to import rice here from Burma; and bind myself to sell the same merely at a net profit of 3 only and I also undertake to sell one-fourth of the commodity, so imported without any profit i.e. at the cost price, for the advantage of millhands and the poor working classes of this city.

I hope that this suggestion of mine will meet with a favourable consideration and will result in some effective steps from the Government,

Major H. Mullay, I.A., is reported died of disease in a Simla message of the 19th in the casualty list No. 962.

A garden party was given in Rangoon on Friday last, by the Hon. Mr. Jamal at which the Lieutenant-Governor, Lady Craddock, Lord Mestor, Mr. Roberts and Commander Young were present.

Mrs. Besant attended the Gokhale Anniversary dinner at the Servants of India Society on Thursday night after which there was an informal discussion on the working of the Reform Act and the programme of future work.

REVERSE COUNCILS.

HON. MR. SARMA'S RESOLUTION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There is an announcement in the papers to-day that the Hon. Mr. Sarma will move that "(a) Councils be sold in London only in so far as it may be necessary to do so to meet the requirements of the Secretary of State for India, and that (b) Reverse Councils be sold only for *bona fide* trade purposes." As it is impossible to think Mr. Sarma would propose anything manifestly injurious to our country, the only conclusion is that he has quite misunderstood the true scope and functions of these two kinds of Bills. Let us see what these are.

Council Bills are Bills drawn by the Secretary of State on our Treasury here, and asking the Treasury to "pay out moneys here to the holders of such bills." Who are the holders of such bills— They are our exporters (or their Bankers) who have to bring money back to India of the proceeds of India's produce. Hence the effect of Council Bills is to "help our producers to bring back to India the proceeds of our own produce sold in foreign countries." Now let us see what Reverse Bills are.

Reverse Bills are Bills drawn by the Treasury here on the Secretary of State, and asking the Secretary of State to "pay out moneys in London to the holders of such Reverse Bills." Who are these holders of Reverse Bills? They are the manufacturers and producers of England and America who want to get back the proceeds of their goods sold in India. Hence the effect of Reverse Bills is to "help the foreign producer and manufacturer to draw away the proceeds of his foreign goods and merchandise sold in India." Mr. Sarma would restrict the sale of Councils and allow the sale of Reverse. This, as explained above, really amounts to "preventing the children of the soil getting any assistance in getting our own moneys in, and helping the foreign producer to get his money away from this country." Should we thus help the foreigner against the children of the soil?

Next let us see the effects of these Bills on the money market. What happens is that "when council bills are paid here, money comes out of the Treasury into the Banks, and eases the money market, and helps trade; but when reverse bills are sold, money goes from the banks into the Treasury, and thus depletes our money market, and causes money stringency which, as every merchant knows is never good for trade"; so that from the money market point of view too Reverse Bills are extremely mischievous in their effects.

Mr. Sarma's proposal to limit the issue of Councils to the requirements of the Secretary of State is no doubt based on agitation in this sense for years past, but the object was to "make bankers bring gold here in payment of our exports, as they did not care to do this so long as they had the facility of securing Council Bills." If Mr. Sarma had confined his resolution to this part only, he would be right. When, on the contrary he advocates sales of Reverse Bills, he forgets that he is practically "asking the Secretary of State to pay out India's gold to the foreign producer and manufacturer." Mr. Sarma speaks of these Reverse Bills being sold only for *bona fide* trade purposes, but which trade? Reverse Bills can only be required to help the foreigner's trade. Why should the foreigner be thus helped with India's gold?

The effect of Reverse Bills is to divert funds from our export trade. If such bills are not sold, banks would be obliged to buy export bills as cover. The export trade would therefore flourish, and our producer would get good prices for his produce.

If, therefore, Mr. Sarma has the interests of the producer of this country—which means its agricultural population mainly—at heart, he should amend his resolution to read, "No Council Bills be sold except for the requirements of the Secretary of State, and no Reverse Bills be sold, except when absolutely necessary for the requirements of the Treasury here." In other words, "Bills are to be sold only when funds are urgently required by Government to be laid down either in London or in India for strictly Government purposes, and that no councils, either ordinary or reverse, should be at all sold for the purposes of trade."—Yours, etc.,

B. F. MADON.

Navsari Buildings,
Bombay, Feb. 20.

SALE OF REVERSE BILLS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the issue of the "Times of India of the 17th instant a "Business Man" makes certain observations on the sales of Reverse Bills. I entirely agree with him when he says that

"what Government should have undertaken to do was to offer Reverse Councils when Exchange looked like going below 2s. and not to create an artificial inflation of the rate of exchange as they have done."

I cannot, however, agree with his contention that if Government now does this it will be breaking faith with Banks and firms who have operated on the strength of the recommendations of the Currency Commission's Report. If para 62 of the Report is carefully read, it will show that the Committee refer to previous occasions when Exchange had broken down and recommended sales of Reverse Councils during periods of exchange weakness. The object was to prevent the rate breaking down. Now, as "Business Man" points out, Banks were selling T.T. on London just before the issue of the Report at 2/3d. If Reverse Bills were issued to prevent the rate going below this there would be some justification for sales at say 2/3d., but what does the Government do? At once the Reverse at 2/3 16, not one but several points higher than anybody had hoped or got it. If, as before these extraordinary sales were announced, as the promises of exchange does it fulfil the test? The sales show an entire misconception by the authorities here of the true functions of these Reverse Bills and any banker who knows his business ought to have known it and if he still preferred to be heavily oversold at such high and artificial rates it is none of the Government's business to protect him by continuing to sacrifice India's sterling resources at extravagant rates for him. What Government should do is to confess their error as "Business Man" recommends and discontinue further sales. I cannot conceive how banks can be losing seriously. The bulk of their engagements must have been round 2/4 which was the rate only three weeks ago. Then, again, they have had the opportunity of getting a slice of these misguided Reverse Bills at, to them, extraordinarily profitable rates and no doubt made nice profits so that any further engagements they might have entered into at rates over 2/4 cannot to my mind put them to any serious net loss. Even if it did, what then? Exporters have suffered serious losses over and over again during the past two years when Exchange was being put up. Did Government cher to protect them from loss? Why should now Government undertake to protect Bankers against a possible decline from an altogether artificial rate? Bankers are quite able enough to look after their own interests. Let Government leave Exchange to find its own national level and Banks will be able very soon to recoup themselves out of the profits on the purchase of Export Bills. Banks can easily safeguard themselves by insisting on selling only against cover as they have been heretofore insisting on buying only against cover. So much for the Banks.

However, if there is to be talk of any breach of faith, what has "Business Man" to say of that other far greater breach of faith when exchange was put up from its level of 1/4 at which it had been for 20 years? Both the Chamberlain Commission and the present Currency Committee (see para 7) note the standing offer of the Secretary of State to sell bills without limit of amount at 1s. 4 1/8d. per rupee and the Committee further remarks:—

"The price never exceeded this figure which corresponded to the theoretical gold point."

The Chamberlain Commission also understood this standing offer as the upper gold point. To anyone who understands what gold points are this offer was an irrevocable part of the gold exchange system and it was lightly set aside. I call this a far greater breach of faith and all the more heinous because the parties that really suffered by this breach of faith were not wealthy Bankers but the toiling millions of India.

Again, what has "Business Man" to say of the present great breach of faith on the very fundamentals of the Gold Exchange Standard of 7.5334 grns. of fine gold is now made the equivalent of 11.30016 grns.

But, the real sufferer by these breaches of faith is our producer and cultivator too poor and too inarticulate to ventilate his grievances and so these far more serious breaches of faith have hardly called for any protests here. I shall be glad to hear what "Business Man" thinks of them.—Yours, etc.,

B. F. MADON.

Navsari Building.

ROYAL CLEMENCY.

3 ALIPORE BOMB CASE PRISONERS RELEASED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 23.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" states that Barindra Kumar Ghose, Upendra Chandra Banerjee and Hem Chandra Das, the three principal accused in the Alipore bomb case who were sentenced to transportation for life have been released in compliance with the Royal Proclamation and general amnesty to political offenders and that they arrived in Calcutta on Saturday night.

INDIAN JAILS COMMITTEE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 23.

The Indian Jails Committee will leave Howrah to-day for Midnapore. While sitting in Calcutta the Committee examined the Secretary and the Agent of the Calcutta Prisoners' Aid Society. The members also paid a visit to the Society's workshop and expressed sympaty with the object of the Society to give shelter and work to discharged prisoners.

PUBLIC CONVEYANCES ACT.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS.

In the course of the report of the Select Committee of the Council of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the Bill to amend the law relating to the regulation of Public Conveyances it is stated that the members have made a responsible veterinary officer the final judge as to the unfitness of a horse for use, that they have by an additional clause made provision for a charge for the driver's license, this being in accordance with the law prevailing in Calcutta and being a just charge to cover the cost of badge and licensing, that they have made the fixing of the legal rates of fares subject to the conditions of the sanction of the Governor in Council and of previous publication, that they have made proision for the driver to carry his license with him and to show it to a police officer on demand and they have made it an offence to refuse to show such license or the list of fares on demand to a police officer, that they have made it an offence to use insulting or abusive language and to loiter, that they have increased the fine imposed by clause 26 and that they have endeavoured by the addition of a new sub-clause to prevent vexatious complaints to the Magistrate by providing for the payment of compensation in such cases.

A Child Doesn't Laugh and Play if Constipated.

Look, Mother! If tongue is coated, breath feverish and stomach sour, give "California Syrup of Figs."

Mother! Your child isn't naturally cross and peevish. See if tongue is coated; this is a sure sign its little stomach, liver and bowels need a cleansing at once.

When listless, pale, feverish, full of cold, breath bad, throat sore, doesn't eat, sleep or act naturally, has stomach-ache, diarrhœa, remember, a gentle liver and bowel cleansing should always be the first treatment given.

Nothing equals "California Syrup of Figs" for children's ills; give a teaspoonful, and in a few hours all the foul waste, sour bile and fermenting food which is clogged in the bowels passes out of the system, and you have a well and playful child again. All children love this harmless, delicious "fruit laxative," and it never fails to effect a good "inside" cleansing. Directions for babies, children of all ages and grown-ups on bottle. Remember name "California."

CALIFORNIA SYRUP OF FIGS

NATURE'S PLEASANT LAXATIVE.

Remember imitations are sometimes substituted, so look and see that your bottle bears the name of the "California Fig Syrup Company." All leading chemists and bazaars sell "California Syrup of Figs," in two sizes.

KOKO HAIR

THE TOILET DRESSING FOR HOT CLIMATES

Cleanses and Refreshes the Scalp.
Feeds the Hair Follicles.
Strengthens Thin and Weak Hair,
and produces Thick, Luxuriant, Brilliant Tresses.

CLEAR AS CRYSTAL.
CONTAINS NO DYE, OIL OR GREASE.
DELIGHTFULLY COOLING, REFRESHING.
INVIGORATING TO THE SCALP.

30 YEARS' REPUTATION BEHIND EVERY BOTTLE.

PRICES ENGLAND 1/3, 2/6 & 4/6 per bottle.

BUY YOUR BOTTLE TO-DAY
AND START A NEW LEASE OF HAIR COMFORT.

"KOKO" SHAMPOO POWDERS
"WET" OR "DRY".

For Washing or Cleansing the Hair.
Pleasant, Efficacious, and Harmless.

BUY THEM WHERE YOU BUY "KOKO"

During this severe acute Influenza Epidemic
USE

Elliot Brother's

FORMALIN TABLETS

Tasteful, Curative, Antiseptic.

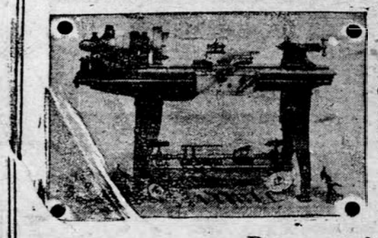
THE BEST OF ITS KIND,

Surest remedy for all kinds of coughs, cold and other throat complaints

Sole distributers for INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON.

Dinanath Datta & Co.,

5, POLLOCK STREET, CALCUTTA.



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In stock Hand and Power Pumps for total Heads upto 100 feet.

Prices defy Competition.

The International Engineering Co.

ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS,
British Hotel Lane,
APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Telegrams:—THINENCO. Teleph No. 382

AMALGAMATION OF BANKS.

PRESIDENT'S ACTION: AUTOCRATIC AND HIGH-HANDED.

The News Times of Karachi writes:

Sir Thomas Birkett's behaviour at the meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Bombay to consider the amalgamation of the three Presidency Banks into an Imperial Bank was most unbecoming and autocratic. Mr. S. R. Bommanjee said the amalgamation would be prejudicial to Indian Commercial and Industrial interests and did not provide for representation of Indians on the Central Board of Management; and he rightly protested against permission being refused to him by the Management of the Bank of Bombay to inspect the shareholders' register to enable him to communicate with them on so vital a subject affecting the interests of Indian Industry and trade. Mr. Bomanjee has the legal right to ask that the shaerholders' register be shown him as a shareholder himself; he has also the moral right, because nearly sixty per cent of the shares of the Bombay Bank are held by Indians; and he must communicate with his countrymen on the subject when the question involves the future welfare of Indian trade and industry. This refusal to be shown the Shareholders' register indicates how nervous are the European monopolists of trade and power, lest Indians attending the meeting in large numbers should outvote the proposal or strengthen the hands of Mr. Bommanjee by supporting the various amendments proposed by him and his friends.

OLD APPROVER IN TROUBLE.

LAHORE ADVOCATE SIGNS A DECLARATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 21.

The Lahore High Court had issued a notice calling upon Mr. Bhushan Bhagat, Barrister, and approver in the Gujranwala conspiracy case to show cause why his name should not be removed from the roll of Advocates of the High Court as on the 12th and 13th April 1919, at Gujranwala he had spread false rumours regarding the incidents that took place at Lahore on the 10th and 11th April 1919 and had also entered into a criminal conspiracy with Amar Nath and others, certain of whom had been convicted, to cut telegraph wires, burn bridges and repeat the Amritsar incidents of the 10th April 1919 in order to annoy and overawe the Government as by law established in the British India and had by these acts on his part given reasonable cause under clause 8 of Letters Patent of Lahore High Court for the removal of his name from the roll of advocates of the High Court. The matter came up for hearing on Friday before a Divisional Bench consisting of Justice Le Rossignal and Justice Wilberforce. Mr. Herbert represented the High Court while Mr. Bhagat Ram of Jullundur assisted by others represented Mr. Bhagat. In view of the general amnesty granted to those who have been convicted on the basis of the approver's statement, their Lordships did not think it necessary to proceed further with the case and stayed proceedings on the ex-approver's signing a Declaration to the effect that he was sorry for having taken part in the political matters in April last at Gujranwala.

JHALLIANWALA BAGH.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Allow me to suggest to my countrymen and countrywomen, through your columns, that they observe, from henceforth, throughout the country. The anniversary of the death of the Jhallianwalla martyrs with sacred rites and mourning, and mark this day in the Indian calendar as the Punjab Martyr's Day.

The women should make a special day of mourning of it, in memory of the hapless victims of their sex and their innocent children and walk in procession through the streets singing a special hymn composed for the occasion. I fervently trust my suggestion will be taken up by our people.

Yours, etc.,
Feb. 21. Y.

A CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

The Bombay Co-operative Stores Ltd., an institution registered last year under the Co-operative Societies Act, has now opened a general stores at Sir Harkisandas Narottamdas Hospital Buildings, at Charni Road, where tea, coffee, cocoa, biscuits, toilet and bar soaps, toilet materials, patent medicines, hosiery, stationery, boots etc., etc., are now stocked for sale. Other articles of daily use are being added from time to time.

Sales are made to members as well as non-members, the only difference being that the former get at the end of the year rebate in proportion to purchases. The success of the Co-operative Stores, however, depends mainly upon the loyalty of members to the Stores, thus ensuring fixity of custom. It is therefore anticipated that the bulk of sales will be by members who will purchase their requirements from their own stores. It is only when members patronise their own concern and induce their friends to become members that a store based on the true principles of co-operation can be success.

The grain shop opened in the Pannalal Terraces has been removed to the Parvati Mansions just near the junction of the Slater Road with the Falkland Road. Arrangements are being made to secure a good shop in the Pannalal Terraces, and as soon as the shop is available at the latter place other necessaries of life, which are not allowed under the terms of the lease to be stocked at the main stores, will be stored there.

Suggestions from the members and friends about the working of the store will receive due consideration from the Managing Committee. This is the first undertaking of its kind in the city, and will stand in need of all the guidance and advice it can secure from friends and sympathisers.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Issues of 3, 6, 9 & 12 months' Treasury Bills.

The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised by the Government of India to issue Treasury Bills for 3, 6, 9 and 12 months.

2. These Bills will be issued in denominations of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000. Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are as follows:—

For 3 months' Bills Rs. 99·2·0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 3.3309%.
" 6 " " Rs. 97·12·0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 4.6036%.
" 9 " " Rs. 96·9·0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 4.7465%.
" 12 " " Rs. 95·0·0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 5·2632%.

4. Bills will be repayable at Maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in, the Bill will be repaid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the head offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon, Delhi and Lahore, and at the Karachi branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th% on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognized broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

FORM OF BILL.

This Treasury Bill entitles.....or order to the payment of Rs.....at the Bank of Bengal / Bombay / Madras out of the revenues of the Government of India on the.....day of.....1920.

DOLATRAM KASHIRAM & Co.,

Rogay Building, Fort, BOMBAY.

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R. ANDERSON SON & COMPANY, GLASGOW
Largest suppliers of Leather Belting, Picking Bands and Textile Leathers.

W. H. KEYS & CO., WEST BROOMWICH
Largest Manufacturers of Paints, Varnishes, Anti-corrosive Bituminous Solution

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Largest Manufacturers of Boot Protectors.

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MONTI & MARTINI, MILAN, ITALY,
Largest Manufacturers of Electric Non-Conducting Materials.

THE STANDARD ULTRA MARINE CO.
Manufacturers of Ultra Marine Blues and Laundry Blues.

THE O. K. MANUFACTURING CO.
Manufacturers of Stationery Specialities and Paper Fasteners.

THE WEST HAVEN MANUFACTURING & CO. NEW HAVEN, U.S.A.
Manufacturers of Universal Hacksaws and Hardware Specialities.

HENRY GLASS & CO., NEW YORK
Manufacturers, Converters and Importers of Cotton Linens, Velvets.

INDUSTRIAL GLASS CO., MORGANTOWN
Manufacturers of Glass Tumblers, plain and decorated.

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Price Re. 1 per bottle.

Special Discount to Trade.

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Manufacturing Chemists and Druggists,
Byculla, BOMBAY.

TO GET the best and longest service from the eyes it is necessary to treat them reasonably.

It is NOT reasonable to ignore the signs of strain, or to put off getting the help of glasses once these have become necessary.

Sight-Testing is the way to the truth about your eyes!

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We will send to the best of our ability our Famous Benares articles as follows

(1) Beautiful, Hardwear, Economical and Finest COSSI SILK SUIT PIECES
Each piece for one complete suit, Rs. 12 per piece.

(2) Benares Sarees, in best styles and workmanship, Price, Rs. 35 upwards each.

(3) A set of 36 Brass Kitchen Toys suitable for children as their playful and instructive organs. Price, Rs. 5 per set.

(4) A set of Cossi Silk (a) Two handkerchiefs (b) Tw piars Socks (c) Two Soft collars Rs. 3 per set.

(5) Brass Gods and Goddesses, such as Rama, Krishna, Durga, Lakhshmi, Monkey-god, etc., Rs. 2 each.

(6) A set of 12 coloured painted wood toys, such as elephant, horse, camel, cow, etc., Rs 5 per set

(7) Tobacco or Surti pills and powder, Price, Rs. 10 to 40 per seer.

Readers! This resolution is open to you by— These offers can be yours. Order this very minute from:—

GOOD LUCK COMPANY,
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For quality house wiring consult me;
A. Swan—Benfold.

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Telegrams:—"EASLEKTRIK", Bombay.
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ENGINEER & CO.
BOMBAY. No. 3.

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(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 31st December.)

BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar and Jharia.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	...	Rs. 1,00,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	(30-7-19)	Rs. 49,50,000
RESERVE FUND		Rs. 11,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale Securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

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AUDITORS: Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

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Mind Tablet

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BATALA (PUNJAB)

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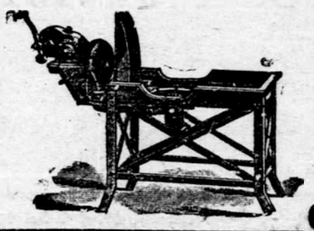

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Eau de Cologne

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It is manufactured from the purest ingredients and blended with the knowledge derived from nearly one hundred years' daily practice.

There is nothing more welcome for headache, fatigue, or distressed nerves, than "Golden Still" Eau de Cologne.

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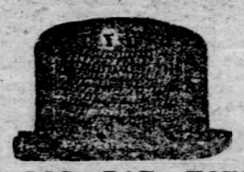

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